ngilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV-No 29.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1878.

WHOLE No. 757

STATE FAIR! STATE FAIR!! SPECIAL ATTENTION!

When in at the fair, we shall be pleased to have you call and look through the several departments of our mammoth institution, the Largest of its kind under any one management in the country. The entire store of one hundred and twenty feet front, by an average depth of ninety feet, and its warerooms, are full of all the Choicest Goods, both of Imported and American makes; and every dollar's worth being purchased for Cash, direct from first hands, gives us the inside track. All AN AMERICAN SYSTEM OF of our Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, we Retail at Wholesale Prices. This gives customers a great advantage in buying their goods from us. We sell a single article at the same price that smaller concerns in the city, and merchants in the country, pay for theirs. This gives the customers an advantage of twenty-five cents on the dollar. At the same time we give you

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All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and abstantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just re-

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

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BIRD-CAGES, Etc., Etc.,

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The Best Goods for the Least Money

CONGRESS ST. SPECIALTY.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds,

Whooping Cough,

Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption.

he reputation it has attained, in consequence of marvellous cures it has produced during the thalf century, is a sufficient assurance to the lic that it will continue to realize the happiest ilts that can be desired. In almost every tion of country there are persons, publicly wn, who have been restored from alarming and n desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; where its virtues are known, no one hesitates ss and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affecns. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords innt relief, and performs rapid cures of the lder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as

more formidable diseases of the lungs. As a safeguard to children, amid the distress. ildhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, iltitudes are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as cures it is constantly producing are too rerkable to be forgotten. No family should be

ninent Physicians throughout the country cribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it m their knowledge of its effects.

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opposite the Follett House. All work done in a satisfactory and kmanlike manner. REPAIRING LA-

FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. e faith to believe I can please the t fastidious.

LEWIS MILLER.

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King Combination Captured.

to what medicine to employ to relieve the dis- Peddlars Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

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diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of \$250 for an elegant 7 octave MAR-SHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN. 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years. thout it, and those who have oncoused it \$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years. \$125 for a good BOARDMAN &

> GRAY piano, second - hand. Warranted for 5 years. \$30 for a good second-hand MELO-DEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

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GENERAL AGENT.

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ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call 744-tf

present my compliments to the public inviting all who wish first-class HOTEL ACCOMODATIONS.

and LIVERY ADVANTAGES.

To patronize the -CILA HOLEI-

Near the Depot, on Cross St. The hotel is new and has a complete and plendid finish. I have also opened in con

nection with the hotel, a SPECIMEN HOUSE.

On Huron Street, Near the Post Office. GEO. CARR.



MANUVACTURED BX R.M. WANZER & CO., 92 BROADWAY, BUFFALO.

been sold in Europe, are now being introduced into the United States. The WANZER Series comprise 5 sizes, suitable for Family, Tailoring, and Leather work, and are sold at prices within reach of all. Agent for Ypsilant!. 753-766 desired.

Professional Cards.

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CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insur-ent. Special attention given to Collections weyancing. Negotiations made and loans effe

DEALES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys Dat Law. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St.,

DABBITT & GRIFFEN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

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Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock

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P. FELSHAW, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Depot, Masonic Block, over Drug Store. Residence, south side Mill St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

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W. F. PATTISON, W. D., Homco-pathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church. Huron St., Tpsilanti. 516

Dr. Hall's Health Institute,

Bucklin's Block, opp. P. O. Baths-Steam, Electrical and Hot Air. Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys,

liver, eye, ear, etc., etc. HEALTH LIFT and LIGHT GYMNASTIOS. A thorough symmastic system for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust. Refreshes and invigorates. Removes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Improves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Increases the general vitality. Office Routs-7to 12 a.m., 2 to 6 p.m., 7 to 8 in the evening.

Es Larger quantities at pro- a continued industry.

THE COMMERCIAL. Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of

Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by CHARLES MOORE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$2.00 per year, free of

FINANCE.

When Stanley Matthews, with a great deal of flourish, cried out in the Senate, eagerness than any he had uttered before or our currency. Greenbacker, puffed up with the idea that this is the greatest country that ever has of the Rothschilds and beg for gold. No more shall a rise in the Bank of England rate of discount sound the alarm through the land. We will tear down our papermills and build greater. We will buy printing presses of the largest capacity, and the world shall see, as it has never before seen, what the "freedom of the press," guaranteed us by our glorious Constitution, really means. If any one asks him how he is to prevent foreign interference he points with pride to our excess of exports and in summer. The riots in Pennsylvania, in high sounding phrase talks about the grain Maryland, and in California; the violent market of the world.

money will raise prices in this country, but the drain will lower prices abroad. The rise in prices here will make this country a good place for foreigners to send their goods, while for same reason foreigners having been exploded by the enormous ly. Hence the balance of trade will be people of Michigan want for Governor. turned, and we will be the ones to send money abroad. When we have ran in that all foreign trade is conducted on a gold basis, gold being the money of commerce. The question now is, what is the difference between the action of paper and that of gold during a panic; and the best answer is found in our own experience. In 1860 there was a much more severe panie than in 1873, yet the banks got through without suspending specie payments. In 1860 the New York banks placed all the reserve they held in a common fund, the utmost freedom. In a week after the were nearly worthless. panic, the banks had increased their loans by \$7,000,000. In 1873 the banks used the same precautions and made loans with equal freedom. But in 1873 they suspended. There was this one difference in the two cases. In 1860 the banks, then on a gold basis, were sure that they had the whole world to draw specie from. Nor were the banks mistaken; before

August 1861, the banks held more gold than ever before, so great was the foreign demand for our cotton and other products. This gold came into circulation immediately and it was from this fund that the banks loaned the government \$150,000,000 in gold, and on this account were obliged to to this country. suspend specie payments, December 30, 1861. In 1873, however, the amount of comparison with the amount the people seeded to pay their debts, that the savings banks and private individuals began to hoard. In September 1873, the month of the panic, London bills of exchange were quoted at \$4.72 or thirteen and one-half points below where gold will begin to flow into this country. Gold came in rapidly until the next May, but instead of going into circulation and thereby seothing the public agitation, the high premium at the time locked the gold up in the Treasury and in the bankers' vaults. There it staid until in 1875 an excess of imports drew it out to settle our foreign balance. Thus the for clear or clearing weather. very fact that this country had a paper

such a currency, but even agrivates the terested party, should attempt the feat.

commercial disorders of that nation, how foolish it is to talk of An American System OF FINANCE.

For seven months of this year the gold exports have amounted to but \$301,000, against \$25,045,000 for a like period in 1877; and the excess of imports for the seven months is \$166,545,000. The fall trade in New York has been satisfactory this year for the first time since 1873. When cotton begins to move we may look for importations of gold, which importations, together with the gold produced in "What do we care for abroad?" his this country, \$101,328,601 in 1876, will words were caught up with much more soon make a vast increase in the amount of

Notwithstanding all the assurances to the contrary, some people insist that congovernment. Behold, he says, it were un- ished, the currency will rather be worthy such a powerful nation as we are increased when it is a fact that a not to have a system of currency all our greenback is worth a gold dollar. We shall own. No longer will we bow at the feet then be able fully to utilize, as is now impossible, the immeuse shipments of gold which are to pay for the exports of our breadstuffs. While the premium on gold continues, the money we get from other countries does not go into circulation. The moment a greenback dollar is worth a gold one, that moment we can draw on the world to increase our circulation.

It does not require a very great stretch of memory to reach back to the events of last demonstrations in New York, and other cit-Now let us suppose that this excess of ies; the strikes that spread throughout the exports is kept up for a few years. The land, causing immense destruction of proplarge balance in our favor will have to be erty and much danger of life, -all these settled in money. This large amount of things were burnt into the public mind too deeply to be quickly obliterated. And when the people of Michigan recall the disturbances in other States, they will remember that the wise management of our own Executive effectually checked all uprisings will stop buying of us. It can no longer in this State, and that his promptness and be maintained that a paper currency will decision saved much property, and, in all keep us from running in debt, this theory probability, many lives. Governar Croswell was placed in a critical position, and debts we now owe, which debts were con- he showed himself master of the situation. tracted while we were using paper exclusive- It is a master of the situation whom the

ONE of the most powerful energies that debt until we can get no more credit, a aroused men from the death-like sleep of time of liquidation will come, and before, the Middle Ages was the invention of bank we can pay our debts prices will have to checks, which allowed a man to transfer fall so as to induce foreigners to buy our money regardless of the robber barons. goods. In short, we will again come around The advantage of the first banks over no where we were in 1857, in 1860, and banks was no greater than is the advantage where we are to-day. Now it is hardly of the national banks over the State banks to which the Greenbackers would have us return, General Garfield well shows the danger of a return to State banks:

From 1851 to 1863 there were eightynine failures of Illinois banks. Within the last period the holders of Illinois currency lost \$3,000,000 by the failure and depreciation of the notes, besides the still greater loss to depositors and customers. Of thirthe same period only six redeemed their notes at so high a rate as 80 cents on the dollar. Even in 1860 the report of eighteen States showed that out of 1,231 banks. and then made loans on good security with 148 were broken, 234 were closed, and 131

ALL SORTS.

Judge Cooley has spent the entire snmmer in the State Library at Lansing preparing a new work on torts.

The export trade of Boston is now over one million dollars a week. The railroads are extending their facilities and new lines of steamers are required to meet the increasing business.

If the present excess of exports should continue for five years, the present prices would be nearly doubled in gold, so great an amount of that metal would be brought

Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, declines to deliver up Kimpton, who is paper money was seen to be so small in charged with being a party in the South Carolina frauds, and thereby incurs the Naton's wrath-or virtuous indignation.

The Boston Transcript thinks the South, 'benefited by Northern kindness, should learn a lesson elevating it above countenancing doctrines which defraud large portions of the people who have willingly helped them in their time of need."

While the expiration of the Bankrupt Law had no effect in Detroit, in New York and Boston the few last weeks were marked by a grand rush into insolvency. Now that the thunder has cleared the air we may hope

The Silver Commission, about which currency in 1873 prevented a prompt re- there has been so much talk bids fair to end covery from the panic of that year. But like the Hartford Convention, -in a great the balance of trade again turned and now pamphlet. At last, nothing was done by is heavily in our favor. Money is pouring the commission; although it was decided 25 Visiting Cards, neatly into this country faster than the govern- that it would be a very nice thing if gold printed, for TEN CENTS, and ment mills could turn it out; and all we and silver could be made to circulate side at the "Commercial" Office. In need at present is continued economy and by side, but they did not see how such a These Machines, of which over half a million have portionately low rates. The set When our own recent experience abun-mice assembled desired to see the bell to best bristol board stock used and dandy proves that a paper currency not around the cat's neck, and were even anxious only does not isolate the nation which uses that the American mouse, as the most inSept. 1st the State had in its Treasury \$581,831.

The surviving members of the Twenty-third Regiment Michigan Infantry, will hold their annual reunion in Saginaw, October 10.

Chippewa County's new Court House, at the Sault, has been dedicated. It is a handsome and substantial structure, and handsome and substantial structure, and from its elevated position can be seen for several miles up and down the St. Mary's River. It is built of dressed limestone from Drummond's Island, with Marquette brown stone finish. It has a slate roof, a clock in the dome, a furnace in the basement, and would be a credit to carry of the wealthier counties of the any of the wealthier counties of the State.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad was sold under a decree of foreclosure, Wednesday, to the Great Western rail-way Company of Canada, for \$1,850,000.

An officer of the United States Secret Service arrested at Gilead, Branch Co., Tuesday night, three young men for counterfeiting coin. Their names are Francis Brown, Milo Brown and Frank Francis Brown, Milo Brown and Frank Knorr. They had been making twenty-five cent pieces from moulds made and furnished by Knorr. A small quantity of the stuff was found with them, to-gether with the tools. They are young at the ousiness and the counterieit is very poor indeed. Knorr, acknowledges the whole scheme.

The product of salt in this State for the month of August was 205,212 barrels. Total product to date for the year, 1,214,165 barrels, against 873,644 barrels during the corresponding period last year.

CHICAGO, September 5.—In the firemen's volunteer hose companies' races of 300 yards, vesterday, the following prizes have been awarded according to the average time made in two races: Barnes of Burlington, Vt., first national prize, average time 62\(\frac{2}{3}\) seconds; Alerts, Big Rapids, Mich., second national prize, average time 65 seconds; Dixon, of Dixon, Ill., third national and first State prize, time 67 seconds: Rescue of Decaon, Ill., third national and first State prize, time 67 seconds; Rescue of Decatur, second State prize; Shoofly, of Jackson, Mich., third State prize and Winneflagoes of Rockford the prize of 1,000 cigars for the poorest time. Besides the belt and the two wheeled hose carriage, the first national prize includes \$500 cash, the second national prize is \$300, the third \$150. The first State prize is \$200 and the chamionship belt, the second \$100 and the third \$75.

The firemen's tournament continued to-day. The first contest was between hook and ladder companies, distance 300 yards: Rough and Ready, of Monmouth, made the distance in 49½ seconds; Monitor, of Dixon, in 58½, and Rescues, of Norwalk, 0., in 47½; Tucker hook and ladder company, of Elkhart, Ind., made the distance in 51½; the hose company of Charleston in 56½; Kerkwoods, of Kerkwood, in 53; Rescues, of Kenosha, Wis., in 58½; Young America, of Decatur, in 5½ Abingdon, of Abingdon, in 53. This ended the truck races, and Norwalk was declared the winner. The next event was a half-mile foot-race, 52 entries, 28 starters. E. Lincoln, of Denver, Col., made the best time, 2.06½; J. Monroe, of Denver, second, in 2.06½; J. Monroe, of Denver, 3d, in 2.07. In the second trial of hook and ladder companies Rescue, of Norwalk, made 49; Rough and Ready, of Monmouth, 49; and others time slightly faster than in the first attempt.

At the Monroe regatta, the Centennials of Detroit was the four coverd race in The firemen's tournament continued

At the Monroe regatta, the Centennials of Detroit won the four-oared race in 14.10. The Floral City, of Monroe, captured the six-oared shell race.

The boy Chris, Breitenbach, who is suspected of killing his grandfather, in Greenfield, near Detroit, Saturday night, was arrested at Lansing, Thursday afternoon, by Superintendent Howe, of the Reform School, who discovered him hovering about the grounds of that institution, and caused him to be taken into custody.

Cornelius A. Gower, the Republican nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Superintendent Tarbell.

The Democratic convention for the ninth congressional district nominated John Power, of Calumet.

Gould's saw-mill, at Weldon Creek, near Ludington, burned last week. Loss, about \$8,000; light insurance.

Latest Michigan patents:
Photograph Printing Frame—Wm. C. Laird, Mendon.

Electro-Magnetic Fire Engine and Alarm—L. G. Woolsey, Mendon. Checking Device for Horses—J. Davis,

Bag Holders -J. L. Freiderick, West

Grain Thrasher and Separater—A. J.

Hoag, Battle Creek.

Jointer Clamps—M. D. Slocum, Union

City. Steam Valves—C. J. Van Repoole, De-

Axle Lubricator-W. J. Drew, Grand Rapids. Gage Tools—E. R. Dunlap, South

Lyons.
Trace Carriers—R. R. Goodrich and J.
A. Parker, Dailey.
Stump Puller—A. M. Michael, Lapeer,
Churns—B. I. Williams, Lansing.
Reissue Track Cleaner—A. Day, De-

Charles Cohen, a young man 21 years of age, met with a horrible and fatal accident on the 3rd, while engaged in threshing on the farm of Anthony Krantz, five ing on the farm of Anthony Krantz, five miles from Marine City. The machine had slacked down its speed for the purpose of repairs, when young Bohen jumped upon the feed board to ascertain what was the matter. He missed his footing and slipped into the cylinder. His left leg was ground to mince nearly up to the knee and also half of his right foot. Doctors Senghas and Beard were called and amoutated both limbs. Bohen, howand amputated both limbs. Bohen, however, grew very faint and suffered agreat deal, as it was about an hour and a halt after the accident before the physicians reached him. He died the next morning

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district nominated H. J. Hoyt of

The oldest person in Lenawee county, Mrs. Phebe Smith, of Medina, aged 104, died last week. She was born two years before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Miss Ollie Strong of Delhi was killed near Lansing on Friday, by the team running away. Her neck was broken.

The Republican Judicial Convention for the Fourteenth Circuit has nominated the Present Judge, Hon. M.

h. Dr. Kost has just sold Adrian College his private museum for \$5,000. It cost im \$21,000 and is a very complete collection in all branches of natural science and history. He will take charge of it for five years, and will give lectures in that department that department.

The "Grand Trunk extension" from Romeo to Pontiac is being built. It is now said that the Grand Trunk have the money to build or buy a line to Chicago, and are ready to receive and consider for lack of victims.

propositions from all sources, and will be likely to choose the most advanta, e-

There are already more entries for the State Fair than in any previous year. The buildings are completed and additional buildings are being put up. Individual exhibitors are also putting up buildings.

The pioneers of Kalamazoo county held their eighth annual picnic at Augusta on the 4th inst., and it was the greatest and most successful meeting ever held in Western Michigan. There were 5,000 people present.

Mrs. Frank Eagle, daughter of Hon. E. J. Harrington of Holland, died in a dentist's chair, Monday, under the influence of chloroform.

The "big swamp" in Eastern Lenawee and Western Monroe is about to be invaded on a large scale. Forty-two miles of drain are to be dug which will reclaim many thousands of acres.

The Michigan conference of the M. E. Church, in session at Three Rivers, reports \$2,0.0 raised for domestic missions during the year, and \$700 for Indian missions. As-essed for salaries of ministers \$164,683; received, \$145,286. Received on probation 4,535; total membership in full connection, 26,950. Churches, 259. Benevolent contributions: For missions, \$6.688: for women's foreign missions. \$6,688; for women's foreign missions, \$1,819; for church extension, \$798; for freedmen's aid, \$713, for education, \$149; for tract society, \$117; for Sunday school cause, \$153; for Bible Society, \$114.

George Stafford, alias George Douglas, a spurious traveling man, claiming to represent the well known houses of Robpresent the well known houses of Robert Colgate and Colgate & Co., of New York, was arrested at Adrian, Mondav night, on complaint of J. R. Bennet & Co. His game was to take orders very low and the dealers indorse a draft for him on the firm. His arrest was made on a telegraphed request from New York.

Miss Church, aged 18, was killed at Eaton Rapids, Monday, by the accident-al discharge of a pistol in the hands of

The Montague post-office was broken into and robbed of \$100 Monday night. Five young men have been arrested at Constantine for disturbing a red ribbon meeting by loud laughing, talking, flooding the floor with tobacco juice, and throwing large quids of tobacco about the room while the meeting was in pro-

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Memphis says; Our city at present is one vast charnel-house. Undertakers report 96 interments for the 24 hours including at 6 p. m. Of these 93 deaths were caused by yellow fever; 76 were white and 20 colored. A visit to the county undertaker's establishment to-night discovered the fact that at nightfall there were about 60 more reported dead but still unburied. The question of disposing of the dead is becoming a serious one. The Citizens Relief Committee has employed a burial corps of 30 negroes to assist the county undertaker and his men, and it has even been suggested to burn the dead if they cannot be buried more promptly, as corpses are A dispatch from Memphis says; Our buried more promptly, as corpses are known to have laid unburied for 48 hours, burthening the air with foul odors and becoming so revolting that people have fled the neighborhood, and it is with difficulty that the men can be hired to haul them to the potter's field. An "appeal to the civilized world" for aid is issued.

Holly Springs, Miss., Wednesday:—
Over 69 cases of fever here, 6 deaths.
Stores all closed. People all gone who
can get away. Great need of nurses and
physicians. Physicians broken down,
two aick with the fever. Many cases
will die to-day. Gloom and dispair and
death rule the hour. The situation is
simply apalling, The outside world is
appealed to for help.

At New Orleans:— The weather here

At New Orleans:—The weather here is unfavorable, with heavy rain; 212 new cases and 72 deaths.

Orville Grant, the ex-President's brother has been sent to the insane asylum at Morristown. His mind runs on immense speculations, starting new business on a gigantic scale, etc. He was sent at the request of his friends and Dr. Morton.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the twentieth call for the redemption of \$5,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, consuls of 1865, principal and interest to be paid the 4th of December.

Wm. Taylor, the colored man who is supposed to have murdered a white girl, Alice McDonnell, at Sandusky, O., was taken from the sheriff and hung by a

mob to a lamp-post. The President has appointed Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, Minis-ter resident and Consul General at Bo-

The President is everywhere heartily welcomed on his visit to the West.

There is no abatement of the yellow fever in the larger cities, and it is spreading to the smaller places. Cases are appearing at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—among those who have fled from the South to escape the disease and brought the seeds of it with them.

Much good feeling was manifested at the reunion of the soldiers of the North and South, lately held at Marietta, Ohio, and a number of prominent officers and speakers were present from different sections of the country, and there were many utterances of good will and kindly affection among those who fought against each other in the late war.

At the Minneapolis races, Hopeful made a mile in 2:143.

There is no election in the third dis trict of Vermont—69 towns give Grout, Republican, 5,878; Waterman, Democrat, ,213; Barlow, bolter and greenback, 3,366.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued instructions to the land offices, carrying out his decision with reference to forfeited railroad lands. Such land is now open to settlement at \$1.25 per acre.

On Friday there were over 400 new cases of yellow fever at Memphis.

The international congress of weights, measures and coinage has adopted a mo-tion in favor of the universal standard of tion in favor of the universal standard of one-tenth alloy for gold coins. The votes were equally balanced as to whether the same standard is applicable to silver. The proposal for the freedom of mints to coin gold or silver according to demands was rejected. It was decided that the right to melt or export coin should be unlimited; that no fixed rates be established between gold and silver and that lished between gold and silver, and that silver should not be legal tender for a debt of over £10. The congress unanimously resolved that the best mode of arriving at an international monetary unit would be to give legal currency to the ten-franc piece

The Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the condition of our foreign trade for July—the first month of foreign trade for July—the first month of the financial year—as compared with the same month last year. The exports were: Merchandise, \$47,686,442; coin, and bullion, \$1,317,414. The imports were: Merchandise, \$37,061,368; coin and bullion, \$1,955,977. Balance of trade in our favor. \$9,988,511. This is \$17,155,461 better than the corresponding menth last year.

At Grenada, the yellow fever is abating for lack of victims.

300 new cases of fever at New Orleans, Friday. Collector Smith sent the following telegram to Secretary McCreary:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1878.
To the Sec'y of War, Washington:

St. Vincent's Asylum has 200 babies of all nationa ities: 40 are sick with yellow fever and greatly in need of blankets. Urgent request is made that you furnish 200 blankets for use at once.

(Signed,) GEO. L. SMITH, Collector. In the Chicago fireman's tournament on Friday, hand engine test, the new Peoria No. 4 won, throwing a stream 219 feet 3 inches. The other prizes are in the following order: Protection No. 1, of Quincy, Ill.; Tempest, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Winnebagos, of Galesburg. The latter met with an accident. The first national and State prizes went to Peoria. They are \$350, a silver trumpet and \$200. The second national prize to Quincy. The second national prize to Quincy, Mich., \$150. The second State and third national to Water Witch, of Quincy, and the third State to the Winnebagos. In the third State to the Winnebagos. In trials by Pompier corps of life-saving St. Louis made the best record, Chicago next and Dubuque poorest. In the trial for steam engines, Chicago No. 10 won, throwing 228 feet three inches; Aurora Nc. 1, 2d, 207 feet three inches; Joliet No. 1, 3d, 193 feet six inches; Racine, 192 feet; Bloomington, 182 feet eight inches. The prizes were: national, first, \$350; second, \$150; third, \$100. State prizes, first, \$150; second, \$100; third, \$75. In the hitching tests Chicago No. 28 won the four man hitch in 2½ seconds, and John Maugh, of Peoria Chemical Engine No. 1, the one man hitch. The committe on awards gave the prizes in accordance with the above results.

Yellow Fever, Saturday: At New Or-

Yellow Fever, Saturday: At New Orleans 232 new cases: 78 deaths. At Memphis 103 deaths, "Grenada is no longer a city, it is a morque." Two thousand five hundred are sick in Vicksburg.

The Secretary of War issued orders to forward 200 blankets for the 200 children in St. Vincents Orphan Asylum, at New Orleans, 40 of whom are sick with yellow

The Secretary of the Treasury directs that on and after the l6th inst, the Treasury in Washington and the several subtreasuries exchange standard silver dollars for United States notes

Two Molly Maguires, Manly and Noonan, were arrested at Maigeville Saturday evening, charged with the murder of Patrick Stanton, at Danesville, near Mahoney Plain, 10 years ago.

There is no law anthorizing Government aid to the yellow fever sufferers, but several prominent southern representatives have pledged themselves to pass laws by which the action of the government will be aftirmed.

The Fever has broken out at several new points in Mississippi, Bolton Lake and Lawrence Station, on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, and Gallman Station, on the New Orleans road; Dry Grove, in Hinds county. No abatement at Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Port Gibson or Greenville. At Grenada only three or four remain to be attacked.

All colliers in the Pottsville region

All collieries in the Pottsville region resumed work Monday morning, including a number who were compelled to suspend operations in August, owing to the scarcity of water for the mine engine.

At 3 o'clock Monday morning five masked men entered the Great Western Railway station at Dundee, Ont., tied and gagged the watchman, blew open the safe, which contained about \$100, and alexand out cleared out.

Pickney Bell a white man in jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., was taken out and lynched Tuesday for killing a constable of Rutherford county who attempted to arrest him. Returns from the Maine election show

Returns from the Maine election show that the Greenbackers, who threw about 5,000 votes last year, this year have polled nearly 40,000, and defeated an election of Governor. Neither of the three candidates have a majority of the votes cast. In the first Congressional district Reed [Rep.] is elected; in the second Frye [Rep.]; in the third Lindsay [Rep.]; in the fourth Geo. W. Ladd [Dem. and Greenback]; and in the fifth Murch [Greenback] is probably elected over Hale [Rep.] and Martin [Dem]. The Greenbackers and Democrats will have a majority in the House of Representatives and can compel the Senate to choose for and can compel the Senate to choose for Governor either a Democrat or a Green-

The law of Maine provides that in case no candidate for Governor receives a majority of all the votes cast, the election shall be made as follows: Of the four candidates receiving the highest vote, the State House of Representatives shall choose two, and from those two the State Senate shall choose the Governor. The State Senate is strongly Republican. The Greenback Democratic plan is to send up the names of Garcelon, (Dem.) and Smith (National) thus compelling the Republican Senate to choose between

On Tuesday Memphis had 115 deaths in 24 hours. At Vicksburg 46 deaths Monday; 44 Tuesday. At New Orleans, Tuesday, 230 new cases, 80 deaths. Nearly 3,000 are now prostrate at Vicksburg. The quarantine is so strict in some of the States that traffic is almost entirely suspended the Loxislatures can not conpended; the Legislatures can not convene, and business is neglected.

A dispatch from Hot Creek, Wyoming, says:—Both coaches were stopped about 12 o'clock Monday night between Lightning Creek and Cheyenne River by three armed men. The up coach contained two passengers and had one messenger along passengers and had one messenger along with it. They first halted the down coach, robbed all the passengers and were engaged in the mail sacks when the north bound coach arrived, which they also stopped, and after robbing the two passengers, proceeded to cut and rob the mails. They broke open the treasure boxes and took the contents, but it is thought they got less than \$100 in money from the passengers, from whom they took jewelry and watches, a'so one watch from the driver and one from the messenger, Smith, who remained in the coach after the passengers got out, intendcoach after the passengers got out, intending to make a stand at the robbers. One of the thieves placed a passenger in front of him and, marching up to the coach, compelled Smith to give up or kill the passenger. One of the thieves, who was not masked, was recognized as James E. Johnson, commonly known as Lengthy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Progressist candidates for the German Reichstag, Loew and Hoffman, have been successful in the second ballot.

Mattilon, chief clerk of the Ministry of Marine under the Commune, at Paris, has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for life.

Three hundred soldiers and firemen were killed by a waterspout at Miskoltez, Hungary. They were buried in one grave. Two hundred persons are still missing.

Mehemet Ali Pasha, who was sent to pacify Albania, was mobbed at Yacona, 67 miles northeast of Scutari. He fled the place and took refuge in a shed, but was pursued by the Albanians who called upon him to organize an attack against the Austrians. He refused and was, with twenty members of his suit, massacred.

New Store. New Goods. New Prices.

> -FOR-Boots and Shoes,

GO TO

13 Huron St.,

Who has just received a large and well selected tock of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles, in pring and Summer Goods for

CENTS', LADIES', and CHILDRENS' wear.

Would be pleased to have you call and examine.

Goods & Prices Before you make your spring purchase. We can save you money by so doing. We have in stock a splendid line of

HATS AND CAPS

In all the latest styles. Also Trunks and Valise and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Don't forget the place, 13 Huron St., near Post Office. MARTIN & BICKFORD.

DRUGS.

MEDICINES,

STATIONERY. WINDOW GLASS

Everything in the Drug line I wil sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

Attention! Halt! WHERE? In front of

H. HASKIN'S Store at the Depot, Cross St.

and you will find Splendid Bread

Only 4 cents a loaf.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Would call especial attention to my

TEAS, 3 lbs for \$1.00. FLOUR AND FEED

No better in the market. It will pay the whole city to try my

BREAD. H. HASKIN.

GO TO

Detroit Boot and Shoe Store

FOR A

First-class Boot or Shoe

Or Anything in the

Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying Shoddy Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-CLASS article for LESS money.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT. A. A. Bedell.

February 2d, 1878.

J. H. Sampson

Has the

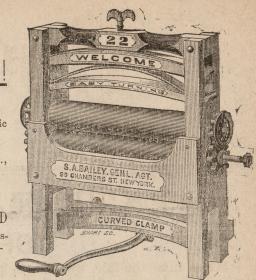
It is the best because it has Rolls of Larger Diameter, made of the most Durable and Elastic

RUBBER,

which allow bunches, buttons, etc., to pass through without injury to Machine or Clothing. A combination Spring of

STEEL, RUBBER, AND WOOD

That secures a perfectly even pressure at all times, and is guaranteed not to break, Try it with any other and keep the best.



Is the HEAVIEST Wood Stove made in the United States. For sale at

J. H. SAMPSON'S. HARDWARE, STOVES, FARMING TOOLS, BAR IRON, TIN and COPPER WARE AT SAMPSO N',

Huron St., No. 17 Jenness Block, YPSILANTI. -

Is what the Russian Bear wants; A Turkey kept till he can have the whole of it is the only way to suit the English Lion. The miserable old bird has set herself blind on a nest of Mussel Shells, and is not worth a growl, and

FRANK SMITH

Will advertise her no more but assures his friends and customers that he is trying harder than ever before to give them the best of goods at the lowest prices. Pure Paris Green, Pure Drugs, Pure Lead and Oil, Pure Ice Cold Soda Water. The finest stock of

PAPRE

In the county. Picture Frames of every kind and size. A lot of China Goods and Bohemian Vases to be sold without regard to cost are a few of the articles that special attention is called to, and that every one should look at before purchasing. Call and see the

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

LUMBER, SHINGLES. HENDERSON & SWEET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

SAn Agent Wanted in this Locality to Supply the Rapid Demand.

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND

Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

The former high priced Machines REDUCED to

Thoroughly Warranted and sent to you for Examination Before You Pay For it.

And no obligation to keep one, if not better than any machine you ever had. EVERY FAMILY CAN OWN A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE. The Old Favorite and Reliable STANDARD

ACKNOWLEDGES NO SUPERIOR!! We Can Not Make a Better Machine at Any Price. THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED THE STITCH AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A Strictly First-Class Shuttle Double Thread Lock Stitch Machine, more complete in equipments than any other, and combining all the late improvements, with the old and tried qualities for which the STANDARD IS SO POPULAR.

STANDARD IS SO POPULAR.

A Faithful Family Sewing Machine in every sense of the word—that runs smooth and does every description of plain and fancy sewing with ease and certainty—so strong and well made, and so thoroughly tested while in use for years in Thousands of Families, that each Machine that leaves our Factory is warranted for five years, and kept in Order free of charge. Money refunded at once if not perfectly Satisfactory. Reduced in price far down below all other machines. No extras to pay for. Each Machine is accompanied by a more complete outfit of numerous and useful attachments for all kinds of work (free of any extra charge) than is given with any other Machine at any price. The Standard Machine has more good quatities than those of double the price. Light and easy running, a child can use it. Strong and Durable never out of order. Rapid and certain in Execution. No useless Cogs or Cams to wear out or make a noise. Will last for years. Is ready in a moment, and understood in an hour. Makes the double thread Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the goods, from cambric to leather, uses a Short, Straight, and Strong Needle, extra long, large, easily threaded Shuttle. With new Automatic Tension. Large Bobbins capable of holding one hundred yards of thread. A Large Strong Machine with great width of arm giving it mary desired qualities, and great capacity for a wide range of work. It is the best machine in Principle and in Point of Construction. Use it once and you will use no other. Active agents wanted in this county to receive orders and deliver Machines. Extra inducements offered Olergymen, Teachers, Business Men, &c. Illustrated Book, samples of work, with price list, &c., free. Safe delivery of goods guaranteed to any part of the world. Address STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., BRODWAY and CLINTON PLACE, New York.

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BALM. ETFIER.

THE GREAT BEAUTIF CLEARS AND BEAUTIFIES THE C Removes Preckles and Tan, is gurra to the skin, SVIFT & DODB Agents, Detroit. For sale by E. SA

"Don't Give It Away."

- From the simplest flowers by the wayside, Fair Wisdom may cull a bouquet; A street phrase may oft point a moral; A street phrase may oft point a moral; There's sense in—"Don't Give it Away."
- If you hear of a choice bit of scandal, Be it "spicy" or true as it man Be it "spiey" or true as it may, Don't eagerly hurry to spread it, Do better—"Don't Give it Away.'
- When a gossip persistently bores you, Your fellows or friends to betray, Be polite as you can, but remember Be firm, and—"Don't Give it Away."
- When a confidence rests in your keeping— When a friend to your ear doth convey Some secret he trusts to your honor, Take care you—"Don't Give it Away," —[Stamford Advocate.

MISS ASHBELL.

Consternation was depicted on the faces of the family group assembled to hear it, when I finished reading the letter I had just received from aunt.

The group consisted of myself—Mary, eldest daughter of the house and hearth-brown, dark-eyed, tall, and eighteen; Helen, not quite as brown, azel-eyed, almost as tall, and sixteen; Will, browner, darker-eyed, a head shorter, and ten; and Carrol, towering above us all, blue-eyed, fair-haired, golden-mustached, and twenty-one.

Aunt was, in fact, our great-aunt, sister of our father's mother, but the only aunt, great or little, that we had ever known. We had met her but two or three times during our lives, as she lived in far-away Illinois, and was too much occupied with grains and herds to think of frequent visiting, and we well, we were too poorly provided with gold and silver to be able to take long and expensive journeys. So what little visiting there had been had been on aunt's side, with one exception, and then I was the visitor. It was when I was about fifteen this short but memorable visit took place. Yielding to aunt's repeated solicitations—I was her namesake—I started from home with the intention of spending the summer months on the Illinois farm. I arrived there safely, was welcomed heartily, and entertained right royally; but before a week had passed away I had grown so tired of the seeming boundlessness of every thing, and longed so for the little cottage and Lilliputian garden where grew my three rose-bushes—one red, one white, and one a creamy yellow—that aunt, seeing the longing in my eyes, said, 'Child, you must go back," and back I came long before I was expected, but my dear father and mother assured me not a moment too soon.

We children had always heard twice a year from aunt—once collectively at Christmas, and once respectively on our birthdays-and each time the kindly note which exhorted us to "be good, industrious, and self-reliant," inclosed a check larger or smaller, according to aunt's gains of the preceding year. These notes we had been taught to answer with many wishes for the old lady's welfare, and thanks for her kindnesses, and hopes for a speedy meeting; in short, in a manner befitting the only nieces and nephews of the Carmody family when replying to the friendly epistles of their only aunt, to say nothing of that aunt being the wealthiest and most influential member of that family.

A few days before our father died he called us together, and said, "My children, it isn't at all likely to occur, but if ever aunt should ask a favor of you, grant it, at no matter what inconvenience. She has been my best and dear-friend."

Poor father! I suspect aunt had often helped him out of pecuniary dif-He was an unpractical, ficulties. dreamy sort of man, fond of birds and dreaminess and his want of worldly tact, and his being so totally unlike her in most ways, he was a great favorite of aunt's, and when we telegraphed his serious illness to her she left her vast possessions without a captain at a moment's notice, and hastened to his side, making her appearance in a bonnet that immediately suggested the prairies, it was so unlimited as to size and so bare of ornament, and which grotesquely obtruded itself into the remembrance of that sad time forever after.

Since father's death things hadn't been very bright with us. they hadn't been bright at all. In fact,

We found there was a good deal of money owing, and what remained of the two hundred dollars aunt gave us on the day of the funeral—she bade us "good-bye" the instant the ceremonies were over-after our very cheap mourn ing was paid for, went to the butcher, grocer and shoemaker.

We were all willing to do, and all did, whatever we could toward supporting the household; but, dear! dear! alk about weeds! I never saw any

thing grow like bills. Carrol, who had an artistic turn of mind, struggled with it, and I, who had a dress-making turn of mind, struggled with that, and Helen struggled with her books, hoping to become a teacher in time, and little Will struggled with somebody else's books, for he went into a publishing house as

errand-boy-poor fellow! Besides the struggles, we had mother on our minds. A few weeks after we lost our father we lost our baby sister. A beautiful child she was, as bright as a diamond and as fair as a pearl, and the pride and darling of us all. ready sinking beneath the blow of her husband's death, when her little daugh ter died too my mother's heart was nearly broken. From being a sunshiny, energetic, busy woman, she became listless and apathetic, sitting in her room day after day gazing upon the pictures of the loved ones, or rocking back and forth, her hands clasped before her, looking with dry eyes upon

vacancy "O that she could be made to weep! that she could be roused from this dreadful speechless gloom into which she has fallen!" was our continual prayer, for the terrible thought came to us often that we should lose our mother in a much worse way than we had our father and, sister—that her brain would at last give way beneath its weight of heavy, despairing thoughts.

Well, the exchequer was low enough; and mother had had one of her very bad spells; and a lady customer had just been in and abused me-yes, abused; I can use no other word; women do fly in such temper at their dress-makers—about the fit of her dress, declaring it to be "uterly ruined," when it only wanted taking up a little no of books he had carried a long distance the day before (how men can have the heart to give a man's burden to a child I can't see)—when aunt's letter fell like a bomb-shell into our very nearly disheartened little camp.

"Dear Folks,—A friend of mine—an Inglishman" (aunt's language was correct enough, but at times her spelling was somewhat peculiar)-"who came here purposing to start in business, took the fever, lingered a few months, and died, leaving, Heaven knows why, his only child, a daughter, who will eventually be a not-to-besniffed-at airess, to my care. Having been delicately reared in the midst of devotion and tenderness, this place, only suited to bold, strong natures, is a little too ruff for her. So she desires —at least I desire for her—a home in the North, and I wish that home to be

"My niece Mary, who inherits the disposition of her father to a great degree—and he would have gone out of his way any day to give even a dum brute pleasure—will, I am sure, be kind to her. Carrol will love her for her beauty, if for nothing else, and the rest of you will love her because she is most lovable. Her maid will accompany her.

"At present her affairs are in a tangle, but I hope to unravel them in the ing, but all my funds are invested in a speculation from which I expect to reap much profit. Do the best you can until you hear from me again, when I will farther unfold my plans in regard to Miss Ashbell, who, by-the-

bye, starts to-morrow. No wonder consternation and dismay were depicted on every countenance when I ceased reading this letter. No wonder we looked gaspingly at each other. What in the world were we to do with this fine young lady in

our humble home? What could aunt be thinking about? True, she didn't know exactly how poor we were, for we'd been too proud to acknowledge our extreme poverty in our few and far between letters. On the contrary, I am afraid we had led her to believe that we were in quite a flourishing condition. But for all that, she ought to have known that we were not flourishing enough to support a delicate and beautiful girl, used to luxury, tenderness, and devotion, for even a few months. Was ever anything so malapropos and vexatious? Of course Miss Ashbell would look with scorn on our seven-roomed dwelling, with a back-yard twenty-five by twenty-five, and a court-yard ten by And suppose—as aunt, with a s'hortsightedness very unusual to her, complacently remarked—Carrol should fall in love with her? The proud English girl would no doubt regard him as a fortune-hunter, and invidiously compare his frank, impulsive, rather brusque manners with the repose and "awful" dignity of the languid swells of her own land.

And somebody else might be attracted toward her—men are so susceptible to woman's beauty—somebody who poetry and flowers, and didn't succeed very well in life. But, in spite of his est in the world. The very thought made my heart stop beating

And the maid? Even if we could make arrangements to accommodate her—and it seemed utterly impossible for us to do so—Betty, our faithful servant for the last fifteen years, would look upon her in the light of an interloper, and treat her as such. Betty had been used to being "monarch of all she surveyed." Even in house cleaning times—those times that try men's the idea of an assistant.

"No, ma'am, I'll have no strangers pokin' roun' me. When I'm not able to do the work of this house alone, I'll

And mother-dear, shrinking, griefstricken mother— how would she bear the advent of this dainty Miss Ashbell? But we could do nothing to avert the impending misfortune. Even if we had thought of disobeying our father's last command, and refusing aunt the favor she had not asked, but, in her usual decisive way, taken for granted, the young lady was on her way, and would be here in a day or two

The news must be immediately broken to mother and Betty. I, being the housekeeper, undertook to face the latter, I will confess I did it with fear and trembling. She heard me grimly, never ceasing to pare the potatoes she held in her lap, and when I had ended looked up with a sharp nod of her head, and said, slowly and emphatically, "Betty'll have to go now, sure. She can't stand no fine young ladies and sassy young ladies-maids about for

Helen went to mother, put her arms about her neck, and with a kiss and a smile told her of the expected visitor, adding, with an assumption of gaiety 'She shan't come near you at all, mamma dear, if you don't want her; but you know aunt has been so kind to us, and father loved her so dearly, it would be impossible to refuse the first favor she ever asked of us.'

Mother said never a word but began orushing the hair back from her temoles with both hands in a nervous way he had when any thing grieved or annoved her.

And then we began preparing for Miss Ashbell. Will's room was to be given up to her, and Will (Carrol's room was scarcely large enough for nimself and his art traps, as he called them) was to be stowed away in the oft—a proceeding which he viewed with immense dissatisfation. "I'll smother up there in hot weather," he said, with a wry face. "Oh, I wish deluge will swallow.

there wasn't any Miss Ashbell! Why don't she go to a hotel?"
"Why don't she?" echoed I.

I said we began to prepare for her, but for lack of the before-mentioned silver and gold, our preparations were of the simplest kind. Carrol made and put up two pretty brackets, and hung with a sigh-for he hated to part with one shoulder and letting down an inch or so in front; and Will's right arm was almost disabled from a heavy load with a sign—for he hated to part with them—the few pictures he possessed on the walls. I looped back the white curtains (freshly washed and ironed, with much grumbling by Betty) with new blue ribbons, and I covered the trunk ottoman with bright chintz, and with Helen's help made a new mat to place before the bureau, and we turned an old table-cloth into napkins, and bought a new napkin-ring and two or three cut-glass goblets and a lovely china cup and saucer, and when all was done, waited with anxious hearts for our unwelcome guest.

Mother had shut herself in her room early in the morning of the day we expected her, and had remained there; and the rest of us were all as uncomfortable as poor, proud, shy, sensitive people could be at the thought of a perfect stranger's ingress into the very heart of their home, and wishing audibly and inaudibly that Miss Ashbell's father had never brought her from England, when as the sun sank in the west, and a cool summer breeze, fragrant with the breath of the roses, lift ed the curtains of our cozy bay-windowa carriage stopped at our door

"She's come and I'm gone," said Will, flinging down his book and rushing out into the garden.

Carrol rose from his chair, ran his fingers through his golden hair, and glanced in the mirror at his new blue muttering through the entry in answer

"Is it Mrs. Carmody's?" asked a pleasant voice, with—yes, it was a slight brogue.

Yes," answered Betty, shortly. And in another moment a round-cheeked, unmistakably red-haired, good-naturedlooking young girl in a plain travelling

dress stood before me.

"Good gracious! is this the beauty?" thought I; and Carrol fell back a step

"Are you Miss Carmody?" she ask-

ed.
"I am," I replied, holding out my welcome you;" hand; "and let me welcome you;" when, turning from me, she gently pulled forward into the room the love-liest little child I had ever beheld in my life, with large soul-lit brown eyes, and sunny hair the exact color of our

lost darling's.
"This is Miss Ashbell," said the maid; "and I am to stay or go back as you see fit." I looked at Carrol. He indulged in

a long under-the-breath whistle. Helen buried her face in the sofa

cushion and laughed hysterically. The child came forward, and holding out her little hand, said, with a pretty drawl, "I am to love you, and you are

to love me. Aunt said so." I went down on my knees on one side of her and Helen went down on her knees on the other, and we kissed her till her dimpled cheeks glowed again (you see, the house had been so lonely without our little sister), while Carrol looked on with astonishment, admiration, and tenderness blended in his handsome face, and Will stole in with the only bud from my precious tea-rose, the stem carefully stripped of

its thorns, and put it in her hand. "Thank you, boy," she said. "I will have you for a brother; and you too, looking with a bright smile up into Carrol's face. "There is an angel home, in a big picture, with hair and eyes like yours.

Carrol caught her up in his arms, and ran away with her to mother's room. And there she had no sooner said, "My papa and mamma are both in heaven, then mother burst out in a blessed fit of weeping that left a rainbow behind it. And from that hour the weight began to be lifted from her brain, and soon I had to resign my position as housekeeper, for we had our mother back again as she used to be of old-a souls and women's soles—she scorned little quieter in her ways, perhaps, but just as sweet, as kind, as unselfish as

ever. And Carrol's picture of "Miss Ashbell" gained him a place on the walls of the Academy that autumn; and Will, who entered college last week, never ran away from her again, but has ever since been giving her roses freed from thorns, as he did the first night she came among us, bringing light and happiness—God bless her!—to our sorrow-clouded house.

And I often think, looking at the two young heads (there is only four years' difference in their ages) bending over the same book, that some day Will will tell her the old, old story, and she

will hear it with a smile. "I shouldn't wonder if you were right, Brownie," says my husband—how I laugh when I think of my jealous fears about him once on a time!-"you al-

most always are. And aunt's speculation turned out splendidly (she is still living, a hale old woman of seventy-five), and she insisted upon our accepting what she called father's share, and that share

was no inconsiderable one. And the seven-roomed house has grown to be a twelve-roomed one-Betty, by-the-by, has allowed her daughter to assist in the house-work and the twenty-five by twenty-five garden to a hundred by a hundred, my

corner just filled with rose-bushes. And everything has prospered with us, and no lengthening shadows have fallen upon our paths, since the rosy June afternoon we so unwillingly opened the door to let in the darling who loved us, as we loved her, at first sight—sweet,brown-eyed,golden-haired Miss Ashbell!

India is getting more rain then she prayed for, as it falls heavily, causing everywhere great floods, and leading to much damage in various places. Every thing is in extremes in the Orient, the deadly drought of one year being followed by a drowning deluge the next year. Whatever drought may spare,

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS-FARMS FOR WHOEVER WILL TAKE THEM -AN ABSTRACT OF LAND LAWS.

Secretary of the Interior Schurz has recently rendered a decision directing that all the lands donated by the Government to the Pacific Railroad Companies shall hereafter be open to pre-emption and private entry at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. This, says the Chi cago Tribune, will open to private purchase about 28,000,00 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre. It is supposed by many that these are the only lands now obtainable, or that are open to occupation by purchase, pre-emption, or under the Homestead or soldiers' laws. As so much is said about the inability of poor men to get lands, we give, as a matter of information, an abstract of the land laws as they now stand. To understand this the better, it should be stated that in the grants to railroads the Government retained each alternate section of land, which sections are now and have always been open to purchase and pre-emption at \$2.50 per acre. There are several modes of obtaining ernment lands: (1) By purchase, private entry" or location; (2) loh by land scrip; (3) by pre-emp-(4) by entry under the Homel law; (5) by entry under the ial homestead provisions in the of soldiers of the late war. The oceedings in these cases are as follows:

1. Any person having selected the and he desires makes written applica-tion therefor, describing it. If this alk neck-tie. Helen sank back on the be of the character open to private lounge with a sort of groan; and I entry, his application is recorded, and opened the parlor door as Betty went he pays the purchase money,\$1.25 per acre, and receives a patent therefor. Under this form the quantity is not limited, and there are no restrictions as to occupation or cultivation.

2. Congress has granted at various times land to States for colleges and other institutions, and scrip has been issued therefor, which may be located on any land subject to private entry. The warrant or scrip is accepted in place of the cash at the rate of \$1.25

per acre. 3. The pre-emption privilege is restricted to the heads of families, widows, or single men over 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, or who have taken steps to be naturalized. This right extends to 160 acres at \$1.25 per acre on public lands, or at \$2.50 per acre on the alternate sections of land along the railroad routes. The person must go upon and occupy the land, and within three months file a declaration of his purpose to purchase that quarter section, and within thirty months, or two years and six months thereafter, must file proof of his occupancy and settlement and pay the price thereof in cash. In case the setder dies before maturing his claim, all his rights succeed to his widow or heirs. Actual settlement is the essential feature of this privilege, there being a credit of thirty-three months for the purchase money.

4. The Homestead law gives the right to enter, free of charge, on any land open to purchase, 160 acres; he or she must be 21 years of age; the head of a family, a citizen, or intending to become one; he must declare that the entry is for his or her exclusive benefit and for actual settlement and cultivation. At the end of five years' settlement and cultivation upon proof there-of, and payment of the office fees, the person is entitled to a patent therefor. The applicant for a homestead can select 160 acres of any land, the cash price of which is \$1.25 per acre; or he may take eighty acres of any of the re-

\$2.50 per acre. All the provisions of the Homestead law are extended to every soldier and officer of the army who served not less than ninety days during the late war, and who was honorably discharged; the difference being that he may select 160 acres of any land, including the reserved lands, the cash price of which is \$2.50 per acre, and the time of the service in the army shall be deducted from the period of five years, required in all other cases of homestead, for settlement and cultivation. The benefit of this law is extended to the widow of a soldier, if married, or, in case of her death or marriage, the minor children may enter the homestead. If the soldier died during the term of his enlistment, then the widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of the full term of the enlistment. The total fees and commissions to be paid in case of a homestead is \$18, of which \$4 are paid when the final certificate is issued.

From these particulars it will be seen that any adult person may preempt any portion of the public land to the extent of 160 acres of land held at \$1.25 an acre, or eighty acres held at \$2.50 per acre, and pay for the same, without interest, at the end of thirtythree months after taking possession.
Or, under the Homestead law, every adult may enter 160 acres of \$1.25 land, or eighty acres of \$2.50 land, without

and occupying the same five years. Or a soldier, or the widow of a soldier, or the minor children of a soldier, can enter 160 acres of either description of land, and have the term of service in the army deducted from the five years' settlement or cultivation. Land may be entered for homesteads by duly appointed agent. Lands acquired under the Homestead law are not liaole for debts contracted previously.

cost, on the condition of cultivating

Little Gracie was dressed one day in the whitest of dresses, when, being left alone, she began to investigate a coalhod, getting inside, and as black as possible. When her mother came back, she seeing her look of amazement, dropped on her knees, put her little chubby black hands together before her face and said, "O, Lord, give us patience"—and he did. At least Gracie got off easily that time.

The greatest element of criticism is

Lord Lorne will have a salary \$50,000, as Governor-General of the Canadian Dominion; and his wife's income is \$30,000.

THE FARM.

LIME KILLS POTATO BUGS .- A correspondent writes to the New England Farmer that he finds air-slacked lime applied to the potato tops will kill the rvae of the Colorado potato beetle. This is also the experience of a correspondent of the Mirror and Farmer, who says: "Two years ago the Colorado beetle attacted my potato crop. After trying various things without success, I stumbled on a case of lime which had become air-slacked. I commenced to dust it on the tops, and wherever it fell on the slugs they turned black and soon dropped off and died. I passed over the field three times between hoeing and blossom time and found it not only sure death to the larvae, but a material benefit to the crop. Last year I tried the same remedy in another part of the town with the same good result." We read of a man who placed 200 potato bugs in a bottle and sprinkled lime over them. Within one hour not one was eft alive. On the following day he sprinkled lime over his potato patch, and on the next morning found tens of thousands of bugs lying dead. experiment is at least worth trying.— Amercan Rural Home.

No Horse Shoes.

The slipping of horses on the asphalt pavements in London has given rise to some discussion as to the proper form of shoes, whereupon a writer in he Times comes forward with the ecommendation that no horse shoes at all be used. He says he has constantly dispensed with them since 1852, adding: "I have owned over 200 animals at one time, dedicated to all manner of purposes, draught, saddle, and pack, and not one of them shod. Some will say that they worked over grass or sand. They did not, but over the roughest roads imaginable, in places horses, without being shod, travel journeys of over 800 miles. Unshod horses are also used in Brrzilian cities without slipping on the pavement. Of course, says the writer, if an owner were to pull off his horse's shoes, and at once ride him a long distance, he would find his horse go tender on all his feet; but were he to use him gently for a fortnight, and gradually let him feel his feet, keeping the edges of his hoofs slightly rounded off with a rasp to prevent the raveling up of the edges of a hoof, for the first time since colthood brought naked to the ground, he would be agreeably surprised. Occasional paring will always be needed, but the frog should never be cut. The writer thus anticipates an objection which will occur to many readers: "Some one will be likely to say that draught horses have to dig their toes into the ground to start a load." Of course they have when they are shod. But the unshod horse starts with the flat of his foot, which affords him a much larger and more holding surface, more holding because it is rougher than a bright shoe.

The Use of Plaster.

There is scarcely a farmer who does not know how useful is a dressing of plaster or gypsum to the land bearing clover. But while this is thus, and although this is the best possible season to use plaster upon the young clover yet it is very rare to see any use made of it at this time.

Plaster is a sulphate of lime in combination with water, consisting of 321/2 per cent. of lime, 461/2 per cent. of sulphuric acid, and 21 per cent. of water, served land, the cash price of which is not absorbed, but combined as water of rystallization. When raw gyp burned or heated to about 100° above the boiling point this water is driven off as steam, the massive gypsum falls apart into powder, this boils and bub bles by the escape of the steam from the contained water. After the water has thus been driven off the gypsum becomes the ordinary plaster of Paris, so-called because it was first used as plaster at that city. This is the material used for hard-finishing walls, for cornices of rooms, and cements of various kinds, and is well known from its property of setting or becoming hard when mixed with water. This property of setting is derived simply from its recombination with water, from which it was separated by heating at the first, and its return to a solid condition. Now, it is evident that while in a raw state and already holding in combination all the water possible, it cannot absorb any more; nor can it part with its water to the soil, because to do this it would require a heat of 300°, or much more than that of boiling water, which is but 212°.

The simple truth of the matter is that sulphate of lime, in its combined state, is a constituent of many plants, but of clover especially; that lime and sulphuric acid, separately, are found in nearly all, if not all, plants in some proportion; that gypsum, being a sulphate of lime, and containing both lime and sulphuric acid, is really a needed food for vegetation, but especially so for clover, for which it is most necessary nutriment. As a plant thrives best when it is well supplied with proper food at the right time, and as the right time is when it is young and needs to grow vigorously, it fol lows that just now a liberal dressing of gypsum upon the young clover will be found extremely beneficial. That it acts with greater effect in rainy weather is due to the fact that it is soluble only in 400 times its bulk of water, and that considerable rain is, there fore, needed to make it ready for absorption by the roots of the clover. Its rapid action is seen by the almost immediate deepening of the color of the vegetation and the more apparent vigor of its growth.

The quantity usually applied is 100 pounds per acre; but this is not sufficient for a full effect. It is cheap, and a full dose can well be afforded. At \$10 per ton, 500 pounds per acre will be a very cheap dressing. If it is ground very fine the effect is produced more rapidly than when it is in coarse powder, and it is best to use it in the finest state of division. There are

poultry-houses, or other foul places it s very effective. We have heard from those in whose opinion we had confidence that it would not act as a deodorizer when in a dry state and not until it had entered into solution. This opinion, however, is not founded upon fact. It operates as a deodorizer by absorbing ammonia and the pungent ammoniacal vapors which are produced by decomposing organic substances. It is capable of absorbing ammonia when dry, for it will quickly purify a foul poultry-house when scattered freely about it, although the place and everything about it is perfectly dry. Besides, if a small quantity of dry powdered gypsum be placed in a glass tube, and a current of ammonia, which is really a gas, be passed through it from a bottle of ordinary ammonia water, it will be found that the gas will be absorbed in greater part, and its pungency be greatly diminished. However, in practice, it will be found that to scatter it freely about stables, cow-sheds, yards, pig-pens, cesspools, manure heaps, slop-sinks, and all such disagreeably smelling places, will quickly stop the odors and completely neutralize them. The effect is to unite the ammonia and the sulphuric acid of the plaster, producing an inodorous sulphate of ammonia, and to leave the lime free; this very soon uniting with carbonic acid, which is abundant in all decaying substances, and forming carbonate of lime. Gypsum is the more valuable because it helps us to grow large crops of clover, which, in its growth, draws from the soil from a considerable depth many of the most needed substances for the growth of crops, and leaves them upon or near the surface. The deep feeding roots of clover bring up from several feet below the surface phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen, and convey these to the leaves and stems and large top excessively hard, and in others as disagreeably soft and heavy." He gives the experience in Brazil, where packwhile being in itself only one of a special character. With gypsum we can produce clover, and with clover we can produce all crops—with time and patience.

other uses on the farm for gypsum,

As a purifyer of stables, cesspools

Mullen as a Cure for Consumption.

A correspondent writes as follows about the flower of a well-known plant: I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullen steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use.

A novel suggestion is made to educa tors, but it seems to be full of sterling good sense. We find it in the New Orleans Picayune:

"If all the dunces of all the schools of a large city were gathered into a single school organized with special reference to feeble minds and weak wills, the pains and labor of patient teachers would no longer be wasted upon them. The tasks of the unlucky pupils would be adapted to their capac-They would no longer be perplexed in trying to understand what their brighter classmates had been saying and doing. They would not be annoyed and shamed by seeing smaller children above them in their classes. They would no longer be scolded by teachers whom their stupidity had provoked. Their new teachers would know their want of capacity and limit their tasks accordingly. It is the misfortune of all large schools that each must have one or more dunces on whom the care of conscientious teachers is merely wasted. The parents of such cannot with reason complain if their children should be sent where they could get better tuition furnished at public cost. Difficulties might be met in organizing the suggested college for dunces and in obtaining teachers capable of its unwelcome and difficult requirements. The suggestion is here noted for its novelty rather than for its promise of successful trial.

That model New Englander, Cotton Mather, wrote, in 1682, to "Ye aged and beloved John Higginson: There be now at sea a shippe (for our friend Esias Holdcraft, of London, did advise me by the last packet, that it would sail some time in August), called ye Welcome, R. Greenwas, Master, which has aboard a hundred or more of ye heritics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is ye scamp at ye head of them. Ye General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxett, brigg Purpoise, to waylay ye said Welcome, as near as ye coast of Codd as may be, and make captives of ye said Penn and his ungodlie crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked ye soil of this new country with ye heathen worshipps of these Much spoil can be made by selling ye whole lot to Barbadoes where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar; and we shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing ye wicked, but shall make gayne for his ministers and people. Yours, in ye bowels of Christ, COTTON MATHER.'

Correspondents say that many of the summer resorts are short of men this season. Would'st know the wherefore? The men are "short" themselves.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1878.

Republican Nominations.

State.

Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL.
Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SESSIONS.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNEY, JR.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD.
Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.
Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMITH.
Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER
Superintendent of Public Instruction—CORNELIUS A. GOWER.
Member of the State Board of Education—GEO.
F. EDWARDS,

Congressional. Second District-EDWIN WILLITS

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention will be held at Hill's Opera House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1878, at eleven o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for State Senator and candidates for county officers, and to transact such other business as may come before the sonvention. The several cities and townships will be entitled to delegates in the County Convention as follows:

JUHOWS.	
Ann Arbor Town	4
Ann Arbor City-	
First Ward	4
Second Ward	4
Third Ward	4
Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	3
Sixth Ward	_3
Augusta	
Bridgewater	3
Dexter	3
Freedom	
Lima	
Lodi	
Lyndon	

E. P. ALLEN,
WM. JUDSON,
H. D. PLATT,
County Committee,
A. J. SAWYER, Chairman.
Republic

Republican Representative Convention.

The Republicans of the First Representative District will meet at Council Hall in the city of Ypsilanti, on Saturday. Sept. 21st, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative, and transacting such other business as may come before the convention at that time. The different Towns and Wards will be entitled to the same number of delegates as in the County Convention.

F. K. OWEN, Chairman.

Republican City Convention.

A Republican City Convention will be held in Council Hall in the city of Ypsilanti, on Wednesday evening Sept. 18th, at 7:30 o'clock, to appoint 15 delegates to the county convention to be held at Ann Arbor on Thursday Sept. 26th, also to appoint 15 delegates to the Representative Convention to be in the city of Ypsilanti on Saturday Sept. 21st.

F. A. HUNT, Secretary.

By order of the City Committee.

week is 1,000 copies.

includes \$40.15 taken by collection last Sunday evening at the union meeting, but it does not include \$45 raised by the firemen in aid of their unfortunate bretheren. A collection will be taken at the Catholic church on Sunday next, and this amount, together with what is expected from the concert, will probably swell the full amount for the defense. sent from the city to over five hundred dollars. The money collected here is sent to Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of Detroit, who for-

bers, and its exactions in regard to encores were neither few nor slight, though replied to with great good nature in every case. In programme, Mrs. Knox substituted "Le small to justify fill in it expenses of such defense. Parlate D'Amor," from Gounod's Faust, hearers cannot fail to be impressed each of style, especially to be noticed in the question of infringement.

The Association has retained counsel and lower tones; the only inferior part of the Mrs. Knox's specialty seems to be in oper- shall have decided all the issues involved. atic music, though her noble delivery, would also, peculiarly adapt her for oratorio. She also sang Hullah's "Three Fishers," and obliginly responded to two encores with "When ye Gang Awa," and "Mrs. Lofty and I," each of which ballads deservedly pleased the audience. Mrs. Cook and Miss disbursements will be rendered, and the Ferris also sang most acceptably and received hearty encores.

Mrs. Cook's head tones are very pure and sweet, having a carrying power that made them felt, especially in the duet with Mrs. Knox, and the trio from "Falstaff," by Balfe, which was the gem of the evening. The voices harmonized charmingly, and the number was given with delightful spirit and humor by each of the three ladies.

Mr. Pease played the accompaniments for several numbers with his accustomed taste and aptness, and the instrumental solos (for violin and cornet) were highly appreciated, particularly the cornet playing of Mr. Boos. We trust that Mrs. Knox may again visit Ypsilanti at no very distant

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BARBECUE AT DEARBORN. Editor Commercial:—Thursday I met Senator Chandler on the Grand Rapids Express. He had spoken the evening before at Big Rapids to an audience of 1,200 per-sons. He says that the inflation craze is dying out in that section. It don't bear argument a moment. Mr. Hale's defeat was due to the brevity of his campaign—being

Ordered paid from 2nd Ws. Roys, Owen, Creamer, and Ald. Kishlar and Follmor, 2. detained upon the Potter committee. The Barbecue at Dearborn was a grand affair. Mr. Chandler received a demonstrative welcome by the large crowd assembled in the arsenal grounds. His speech was one every Michigan farmer ought to hear, -spiced with common sense. He grew up to early manhood a farmer, and has never lost, but

agricultural persuits, He has worked out agricultural persuits, He has worked our some invaluable and successful experiments upon his farm near Lansing. If not a greater service to the people of the State than his Senatorial career, yet matching and adding a laurel to it. Called our upon the adding a laurel to it. Called out upon the financial question he pulverized flat money, reducing it to the ratio absurdum. John S. Newberry, an old acquaintance, candidate for Congress, being called out made some good hits. I trust that the readers of the Commercial in Sumpter and VanBuren will consult their own interests, of the first district and the nation, by voting for John, the ablest man of the three in the field. I noticed, besides a number of other Detroit parties, Geo. H. Hopkins, a former Ypsilantian. I am indebted to my old friend Wm. A. McFarlane, one of the committee of arrangements, for courtesies exmittee of arrangements, for courtesies extended. The dinner is not often beat. The games were attractive. As a social festive occasion it did great credit to the citizens of Dearborn and vicinity.

THE FARMERS' DEFENSE.—As a result of the meeting held on the Fair Grounds in this city last Saturday, the farmers organized themselves into an association for the

Association."

2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who, with two other members of this Association, to be elected by this Association, shall consist of an Executive Committee whose data is tabell. tee, whose duty it shall be to employ counsel and to arrange for the proper defense of all suits which may be brought against any member of this Association, or other persons, in the discretion of the Executive Committee, on account of the above mentioned gate, using the money collected therefor

3. Any one may become a member of this Association by paying two dollars into the treasury and signing these articles of agree-

4. The officers of this Association shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements until a final decision shall be reached by the courts. As soon thereafter as possible a full report shall be made to a meeting, which shall be held at such time

F. A. HUNT, Secretary.

By order of the City Committee.

2 Drail Mutters.

and place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

5. The members of the Executive Committee shall be entitled to receive \$1 50 per day, and all necessary expenses of this Association may direct at the meeting for the meeting for the final hearing of the report of the Executive Committee.

6. Any money that may remain in the

week is 1,000 copies.

Collections for the South.—Up to Thursday noon \$248.90 had been collected by Messrs Lambie and King for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. This amount includes \$40.15 taken by collection last

7. The Executive Committee shall at

Beakes & Cutcheon have been retained

THE FARM GATE.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of Detroit, who forwards it South.

THE RICE-KNOX CONCERT.—Mrs. Knox's concert on the evening of Tuesday last proved a decided success. The audience, though not filling the hall, supplied in enthusiasm what it might have lacked in numbers of the United States, against some farmers who have refused to pay their demands.

place of her first selection given on the small to justify him in incurring alone the

As it is of great importance to the farmwhich she rendered most delightfully. Mrs.

Knox's voice is not new to Ypsilanti, but
heavers cannot fail to be impressed each hearers cannot fail to be impressed each organized for the purpose of testing the time by the compass of voice and breadth validity of the patent, and deciding the

proposes to defend all suits brought against voice being that of the middle register. its members until the court of last resort A copy of the articles of association will be sent to any person on application to the

onleers.

Any resident of Michigan may become a member of the Association by sending his Exposition Universelle de 1878. full name and address, with two dollars, to the Treasurer.

surplus, if any, refunded pro rata to the

Dated, Sept. 7, 1878. H. D. PLATT, President, J. EVART SMITH, Sec'y, P. C. SHERWOOD, Treas DAVID WILSEY, Ann Arbor, LOREN RIGGS, Belleville, Executive Committee.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. MONDAY EVE., Sept. 9th, 1878.

Mayor in the chair. Roll called.

Present, Ald. Kishlar, Roys, Cremer, Owen, Folinor, and Hutchinson.

Absent, Ald. Robbins, Thayer and Smith.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS. Marshal, repairing city hall and cleaning Ordered paid from Contingent Fund. Ayes 6,

E. G. Boyce, night watch 2 00 Ayes 6, Nays 0. Marshal, building crossing 1st ward---- 5 30

Ordered paid from 1st district street fund. Ayes 6 Nays 0.

Ordered paid from 2nd Ward Fund, Ayes Aid. Roys, Owen, Creamer, and Hutchinson, 4; Nays, MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Owen:—

RESOLVED, That the Marshal be instructed to pave with stone the approaches to Cross and Congress street bridges one rod from end within twenty days from this date.

manhood a farmer, and has never lost, but Resouved, That Mr. E. Lable be required to pave the gutter in front of his premises on the south side DETROIT, MICH.

757-768

On motion the Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, Sept. 23, 1878, at 7% o'clock. FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

WHAT A SPLENDID COMPLEXION !- That young lady who moves through the merry crowd has a most splendid complexion. And why? She is in robust health. See her when disease comes and robs her of her color. Now she is an invalid. Some color. Now she is an invalid. Some trifling irregularity or exposure has brought on sickness and nature grows weak. The use of the Peruvian Syrup will restore health and those ruddy cheeks. Health may be restored and with it beauty and grace. This syrup is nature's great means of vitalization. It injures none and benefits all who use it. It has relieved and cured where all others have failed. It renews the spirits of the despondent, sends new life bounding through the veins, and new life bounding through the veins, and is, without doubt, the most successful preparation ever offered to the public. All druggists sell it.

An Undeniable Truth.

gate patent business. The following aticles of association have been formed, and are now circulating throughout this part of the State.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Michigan, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of mutual defense against the development.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knyvledge and common sense reasoning will send a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knyvledge and common sense reasoning will send a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knyvledge and common sense reasoning will send the proposed the proposed that there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knyvledge and common sense reasoning will send the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed that there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knyvledge and common sense reasoning will send the proposed the prop State.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Michigan, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of mutual defense against the demands of certain parties who claim royalty on a gate, in common use among farmers, under a patent issued to John C. Lee, of Seville, Ohio.

1. This Association shall be known as the "Michigan Farmers' Mutual Defense Association."

2. The officers of this Association shall constructed by the order of the head, not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

The officers of this Association shall constructed by the demands of certain parties who claim royalty on a gate, in common sense reasoning will so it show you that Green's August Flower value cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dy epsia, headache, palpitation of the head sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizz ess of the head, nervous prostration, low épirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent, and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

733-alt.

MAYNARD'S ART ENTERTAINMENTS!

LIGHT GUARD HALL. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings, Sept. 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW PROGRAMME EACH EVENING. To enable all to attend the whole course,

the rates of admission are fixed at-Single Admission. Family Ticket (five admissions)......\$1.00

To the citizens of Ypsilanti and vicinity we would say that we have just received our first stock of Fall and Winter Goods and we would advise one and all whether you wish to purchase or not to call and examine our stock as it is full and complete in all its departments, for in our stock you will find a full line of Dress Goods, Cloths, Flannels, Carpets, Cloakings and also a full line of Cloaks all sizes and styles and at prices that cannot be beaten. We are selling the Coronet Corset for one dollar, you will find it in no other store in town as WE are sole agents for its sale. Please call and examine. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

NEW AND VERY CHEAP

AT

GLOVER'S

Aug. 24th, 1878.

LATEST FROM PARIS!

Paris. Etats Unis D'Amerique, Commissariat General.

Paris, le Aug. 3, 1878.

To the GALE MANUFACTURING CO..

ALBION, MICH.

Sirs :-- 1 have great pleasure in informing you that the International New Fall and Wint- KEOKUK GREAT Jury, for Class 51, at the Universal er Goods at Exposition of 1878, have awarded you a Medal and the Highest Award for Hand Plows. I take this opportunity to express to you the great satisfaction and pleasure I had in examining these Plows, which every member of our Jnry agreed, where the best Chilled Iron Plows on Exhibition.

Yours, Very Truly, F. C. JOHNSON.

I hereby certify that the above is a true Ordered paid from Contingent fund, at \$1.50. copy, as received by me this 15th day of August, 1878.

> GALE MANUFACTURING CO.. Per S. P. BROCKWAY, Sec. & Treas. DRURY & TAYLOR, Hardware Merchants, Agents.

> > LASS AND PAINT bolesale and Retail. Window Glass, Plate iss, Cut, Stained and Enameled Glass, neh and German Looking Glass Plates, neh and German Looking Glass Plates, ents for Plate Glass manufacturers, also mer, Bauman & Co.'s and Falinestock, ett & Schwartz (the original B. A. mestock). Strictly pure White Lead.

KING!

Small expenses enables me to sell at small margins. Gentlemen will consult their own interest by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

187 Jefferson Ave., (up stairs,) Detroit.

DR. W. H. DAKE, from Rochester, N. Y., has located in Detroit, Room 1. Merrill Block. Dr. Dake makes CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY, and has numerous testimonials—never publishes—from persons cured by him after having been abandoned by other physicians. Dr. Dake uses in connection with Medicines, Magnetism, Electricity and Vapor Baths, which assist the vital forces in overcoming disease and greatly developes the curative action of remekies given. Send for circular. Office consultation free. 757-760

SIDGREAVES & CO., 2 Russell House Block, opposite the Market, DE TROIT, dealers in

Fruits and Produce on Commission, Speedy Sales Effected and Quick Re-

turns Guaranteed. Consignment of all kinds of Fruits and Production 758-764

FRANKLIN HOUSE, DETROIT.

The best hotel in the city for Merchants and Business Men, is now fitted up in good style, and the new proprietor is giving the best accommodations at the lowest prices of any hotel in the city. Old friends and patrons of the House are requested to call and judge for themselves.

A. MONTGOMERY, Prop'r, cor. Bates and Larned Sts., Detroit, Mich. 749w8



Next week

WINTER

Wext week

this whole space will

be devoted to detail-

ing the arrivals of

C. S. Wortley's.

this whole space will

GEO.M. SAVAGE & CO. NEWSPAPER Advertising Agents, Advertising Agents, 28 congress Street West, 28 congress Street West, DETROIT, MICH., are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. They will send their Advertisers' Manual of MichiganNewspapers, with prices, etc., free by mail.

D. D. MALLORY & CO. PACKERS OF THE CELEBRATED DIAMOND BRAND OF FRESH OYSTERS.



PRUTTS and VEGETABLES.
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS. 68 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT.



FALL STYLES

GEO. PECK & CO.'S. FIRST FALL STOCK

When we shall be pleased to show the NEW DESIGNS and LEADING STYLES in AUTUMN DRESS FABRICS, which include Elegant Noveltees from the best French and English markets.

FINE WOOL GOODS in Self and Fancy Plaids. Diagonals, Serges, etc. ENGLISH SUITINGS in dark grays and browns. All grades of COLORED CASHMERES of the very latest colorings. Also a magnificent lot of AMERICAN DRESS GOODS at medium and low prices. We have spared no pains to maintain our reputation for being

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS! We shall show in this department some very fine Brocade Silks, and the latest shades in plain and fancy Silks, with Brocade, Velvet and Moire Antique for trimming. Also some very choice qualities in best brands of Black Silks, at prices that cannot fail to commend them. GEO, FECK & Co., 155 & 157 Woodward Ave., Detroits Mich.



Mercantile

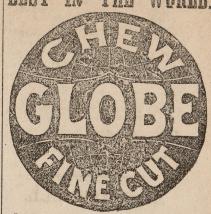
COLLEGE. Keokuk, Iowa, on the Mississippi Book-keepers, Penmen, Reporters, Operators School Teachers, thoroughly fitted. Apply to editor of this paper for hair membership at discount. Write for circulars to PROF. MILLER. 750w8 Keokuk. Iowa.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY. TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO.,
126 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.
We report to subscribers the standing of all business men. Address communications to
J. W. SEATON or J. D. STANDISH.
745-m6

DR. A. J. ROE & CO., 235 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Cures Piles without Knife, Caustic Ligature of Detention from Business. No cure, no pay. Consultation free. Best of References given. 744m3

TO THOSE BUILDING. We still make and sell the best SASH, DOORS and BLINDS in the State for the least money. We warrant Sash safe home with French or American Glass ready set cheaper than any other way. We also wholesale and retail French and American Glass, all sizes, at factory prices, also best patterns of Colored Figured Glass for front doors, side lights, etc. Send your orders. Send for prices. E. P. EARL, 738-758

44 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.



It is the **BEST** because it is manufactured from the finest selected and fully matured leaf, as denoted by the rich red color (no coloring compounds or other injurious substances being used to obtain it). injurious substances being used to obtain It is the MOST FCONONICAL gives a rich sweet pleasant solid and lasting chew, and will go further and give better satisfaction than any other brand in the market.

"If you try it," "You'll always buy it." SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. Walker, McGraw Co.

DETROIT.

New Advertisements.



PIANO Beautiful Sq. Grand Planos, price \$1,000 only \$275 Magnificent Upright Planos, price \$1,000, only \$275. Elegant Upright Planos, price \$800, only \$275. Elegant Upright Planos, price \$800, only \$175. Planos, 7 octave, \$125, 7% \$135, New Styles. Organs, 835. Organs, 9 stops, \$57.50. Church OFGAN 16 stops, price 390, only \$115. Ele DEGAN 16 stops, price 390, only \$105. Beautiful Parlor Organ, price \$340, only \$95. "Fraud exposed, \$500 reward. Read "Traps for the Unwary" and Newspaper about cost of Planos and Organs, SENT FREE. Please address DANIELF. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

A day to Agents canvassing for the Fire-side Visitor Terms and outfit free, Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta,

TO ADVERTISERS.

Send for our select list of Local Newspapers. Sent free on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



Sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss
Before Taking of Mbmory, Uni-After Taking.
TUDE. PAIN IN THE BACK, DINNESS OF VISION, PRE
MATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead
to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave,
all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating
from the path of nature and over indulgence. The
Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and
many years of experience in treating these special
diseases.

diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire
to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1
per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by
mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Ypsilanti by Brank Smith; and y all druggists everywhere. 742-766 The "CROWNING GLORY" Is the only Cooking Stove in the world with the Extens Oven Extending Rearward,

SHERMAN S. JEWETT & CO. Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the name "Crowning Glory." For sale by one enterprising dealer in every place. It is the only Stove in the world with a Warming Oven under the Firebox, and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever nade exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m6



HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hosseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading

to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABEIS BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations and

SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar-Balm has no BAD TASTE or mail. smell.

PRICES 50 CENTS AND \$1 PER BOTTLE. Great saving to buy large size. "Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure

THOS. S. SURLAGUE, Attorney and Counselor-thewin Patents. Soliditor of American and Foreign Patents. 37 Congress St. West, Detroit Mich. The only responsible Patent Office on the State. 127 Trace only responsible Patent Office on the State. 127 Trace only responsible Patent Office on the State. 127 Trace on the State. 128 Trace on the State

Friends of The Commercial, who

YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE. East-9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M. West-11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M. Hillsdale-6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE. East-10:30 A. M., 5 P. M. West-10:30 A. M., 6 P. M. Hillsdale-10:30 A. M.

And as within the hazel bough A gift of mystic virtue dwells, That points to goiden ores below, And in dry desert places tells Where flow unseen the cool, sweet wells.

So, in the wise Diviner's hand Be mine the hazel's grateful part To feel, beneath a thirsty land, The living waters thrill and start, The beating of the rivulet's heart! -WHITTIER.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NO-TICES.

the winter trade.

I want to be a Sheriff,
And in the jail-yard stand,
And smoke D. M. Doyle's Golden Eagles, The best five-cent eigar that's in the land.

Dr. Dake, of Detroit, is very strongly indorsed by the press in Westorn N. Y. from whence he came. He will locate in

Excellent photographs of the Ypsilanti City Band as they returned elated by their deserved success at Chicago are now for sale by Mrs. Parsons. Price 50 cents.

and our readers will all do well to look in at these goods. By all means, pay "Fyfe" a visit.

A PLEASANT RAMBLE.—Nature offers many pleasant rambles, but art has her re-

Notice. - There will be a meeting of the J. H. Manning, Sec'y.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS. —Persons wishing boarders the coming term of the Normal School will please indicate the fact in a book left for the purpose at Frank Shate. State name and location in the city, giving State name and location in the city, giving the house. State whether ladies or gentlemen are preferred, and the number. If roomers without board 'are desired, state the fact. C. F. R. Bellows.

Chairman Boarding Com.

will find the new furniture store of Kirch-berg, Winterhalter & Keenan, Detroit, the the taste and skill they display in providing furniture for our homes. Visitors will receive every attention, and a fine passenger elevator will convey them from floor to floor without fatigue.

Among the sights not to be overlooked in iors of the warerooms and stors. Among these the immense furniture establishment of Dudley & Fowle, 129 Jefferson avenue, will well repay all visitors who wish to examine the latest styles of furniture, of every description and price. It will surprise some of our readers to see the advance made of late in the art of household adornmont and in appliances for home comfort.

will take advantage of this generous offer, and in their behalf we tender our sincere

D. Congdon & Co. to visit their merchant tailoring establishment, 73 Woodward avenue, near M. S. Smith & Co.'s. The firm have in stock a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, which they make up in the latest style. Our people will, no doubt, be prepared to take advantage of their visit to the metropolis to when yield to the control of the cont

Detroit, during the State Fair, do not omit a visit to the elegent merchant tailoring eshave business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

tablishment of August Rasch & Co., 157

Jefferson avenue. The firm cordially invite all visitors to Detroit to call in an see them. The stock of seasonable goods is full and varied, and their work is renowned in the fashonable circles of the city. Our people will, no doubt, take advantage of their visit to buy in a great market. They will find Rasch & Co.'s house first-class in every respect. But, whether they wish to purchase or not, they will be made welcome and will be shown through the

To the Ladies.—Geo. Peck &. Co., the well known dry goods dealers of Detroit, desire us to invite our lady readers to visit their mammoth establishment during "State Fair week." This dry goods house, one of the oldest in the State, is located at 155 and 157 Woodward ave. You cannot miss it—only one block from the city hall. The firm make a specialty of silks and fine dress goods, the new styles of which will greatly interest our fair readers. During the coming week Messrs, Peck & Co. propose to make the finest display of rich dry goods ever laid before the people of Michi-

VISITORS TO THE STATE FAIR. - Those of Mr. J. H. Wortley has just recived some very handy jelly tumblers with handles.

The Beach Carriage Co. are now getting up a large number of Portland cutters, for the wint trade. may be spent in examining their immense stock of fine boots and shoes, fancy slippers, etc., for which Fyfe's shoe store is noted. Visitors will be made heartily welcome, whether they purchase or not. The estab-lishment is centrally located, and will not bring the visitor out of his way. The display there will be very fine, and should not be passed by. The name of "Fyfe" is a synonymn in Detroit for first-class goods, and our readers will all do well to look in

A PLEASANT RAMBLE.—Nature offers many pleasant rambles, but art has her resorts as well, and right pleasant they are. of officers, etc., on Monday evening, Sept.

16th, at 7:30 P. M., at Samson's Music Room.

E. P. ALLEN, Pres't.

J. H. Manning, Sec'y esting. Our readers attending the State Fair at Detroit are specially invited to visit the unrivaled house-keepers' emporium, 115 Woodward avenue—Coulson & Morhous, proprietors. This firm is agent for the Detroit Stove Co.'s celebrated stove, "The New Crown Jewel." New illustrated catalogue and receipt book mailed free. This is the only exclusive honse-furnishing goods establishment in the State. It is completely filled with every kind of goods in this line, and the visitor will be pleased at the novelties he sees. Whether having at the movelties he sees. Whether buying or not, all will be made heartily welcome. Our friends who attend the State Fair By no means, therefore, should this visit

To-Morrow.—The State Fair does not proverb, and put off to Morrow. They are specially invited to visit Morrow & Co.'s shoe store, 137 Woodward avenue—near the city hall. The stock of fine goods displayed there will repay the inspectation as played there will repay the inspectation. Detroit during "Fair week" are the inter- played there will repay the inspectation of visitors, and strangers will be made welcome, whether they wish to purchase or not. Buyers will be attracted by very low figures for really first-class goods. Mr. Morrow and his clerks will be found courteous and attentive. We advise our readers to call at Morrow's by all means.

Our Young Men. -Our young men will attend the State Fair at Detroit in large num-

wish to purchase or not. The firm intend to make an extraordinary display, and none of our readers should fail to call.

A SPECIAL INVITATION.—Visitors to the State Fair are specially myited by Messrs. D. Congdon & Co. to visit their merchant tailoring establishment, 73 Woodward avenue, near M. S. Smith & Co.'s. The firm

Messes. Newcome, Endicot & Co., the extensive dry good dealers in Detroit, have decided to hold their opening of fall styles will be made welcome at Congdon's, and every attention will be paid them. A look over the new fall styles will well repay the time and attention of our readers.

To Lovers of the Weed.—When in Detroit during the State Fair, our readers will feel an interest in the peculiar features of the city, new public buildings, parks, ferries, etc. The young man who loves a good cigar will find his tastes gratified, for Detroit is noted for her tobacco. Among the leading cigar manufactures are the firm of Foxen, Newman & Co., 216 Jefferson avenue, who manufacture the celebrated "Green Seal" cigar. Their trade is extensive; and is the result of making first-class goods. They invite all our readers to visit their store and works during the Fair. Buyers will find their figures low and their cigars first-rate. But, whether buying or not, all will be made heartily welcome.

their store and works during the Fair. Buyers will find their figures low and their cigars first-rate. But, whether buying or not, all will be made heartily welcome.

A DISPLAY NOT TO BE MISSED.—When in Detroit for the State Fair, do not omit visiting the splendid stores of that city. If you do, you will miss some rare treats. Among the finest establishments in Detroit is the well-known emporium of R. W. King & Son, 103 Woodward ave. Mr. King is one of the oldest China merchants in Michigan, Son, 103 Woodward ave. Mr. King is one of the oldest China merchants in Michigan, and his present establishment is filled with all that is useful and beautiful in delf, China, glassware, etc. A stroll throughout the store will well repay the vistor, whether he be of a practical turn of mind or given more to a taste for the beautiful. The firm wish to see as many of our readers as possible during "Fair week," and will show close the description of the description of

them around with pleasure, whether they wish to purchase or not. We opine that purchasers will be many, however.

ments for others that would fit. I think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to using it, in consequence of the loss they would sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection with your Anti-Fat business. Yours truly GEORGE BOYD.

RRMEMBER THIS-It is with pleasure I can now safely recommend to the public a medicine for the treatment of consumption, asthma, chronic sore throat, catarrh, etc., which I can safely assert has no equal. This medicine has lately been introduced in the United States, and is called the be shown through the stock by courteous salesmen. By all means, pay this house a visit before leaving the city.

in the United States, and is called the Great English Cough Remedy. If you want a megicine for any disease of the throat and lungs, call at my store and purchase a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. I guarantee every bottle. Return it if not satisfied after using one-quarter the contents, and receive back your money, Dr. H. VAN TUYL, Druggist.

Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the D. B. Greene. worst case of sore throat you can produce.

-Health is an inestimable jewel. The cough that deprives you of it may take your life too. One bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will avert the evil, and goods ever laid before the people of Michigan. The proprietors have instructed their weigh Life against a half-dollar? Sold by army of clerks to show every courtesy to all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?"
721-772

MARRIED.

McCAFFERY-MINISS. At St. John's Church, Sept. 11, 1878, by Rev. Father De Bever, Mr. WIL-LIAM McCAFFRRY, of Pinckney, Mich. to Miss NELLIE MINISS, daughter of John Miniss, of this city.

PRESTON—SHOOTER. In this city, Sept. 8, 1878, at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. O. J. Perrin, Mr. Milbord A. Presson, of London, Mich., and Hattie L. Shooter, of Pittsfield, Mich.

DRURY—BEGOLE. In Pittsfield, at the residence of the bride, September 10, 1978, by Rev. O. J. Perrin, Rev. ALVERSON DRURY, of Ypsilanti Township, and Mrs. Louisa J. Begole, of Pittsfield, Mich.

TOWER-SEAVY. In this city Sept. 12, 1878, by Rev. J. S. Boyden, Chas. A. Tower, of Cedar Springs, Mich. and Emma E. Shavy, of Ypsilanti.

DIED.

HUTCHINSON. In this city, Sept. 4th, Byron, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hutchinson, aged eight months.

Suffer the little one to come unto me, The gentle Saviour said, And at the sweet low voiced call, The tmy spirit fled.

We know he is in the happy home,
Prepared by loving hands,
And we shall meet the little boy,
On the shore of golden sands. Beloved friends, then dry the tears, That oft to the eye will come List for his voice it surely calls, "Follow me, I'll guide you home."

PULLEN. Died in this city Sept. 6th, 1878, Mrs. / LUCY PULLEN, in the 87th year of her age.

SHUTTS. Died in this city after an illness of a week, Aug. 11th, 1878, Mrs. Mary A. Vinton Shutts, wife of M. L. Shutts, aged 64.

Mrs. Shutts was born in Monroe county, N. Y. Her father moved to Michigan in 1838. She was married to Mr. Shutts in 1840. They resided on a farm near Plymouth, one of the best in all that section of famous farms, until 1855. when they moved When in Detroit next week, our readers should not fail to visit the art gallery of Messrs. Reid & Hills, No. 108 Woodward avenue. The gallery will be open to all visitors, free of charge, and all are cordially invited to come in and spend a pleasant bour examining the fine pictures, views, statuary, etc., etc. No doubt many of our readers will take advantage of this generous offer.

attend the State Fair at Detroit in large numbers to this city. Mrs. Shutts was baptized and united with the Baptist church under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hewitt. So far as her health permitted she was a regular attendant, and all the time a devoted and attached member, an earnest and faithful disciple of Christ. She was a quiet, unassuming, amiable well-known merchant tailors, 155 Jefferson avenue, (near Woodard) extend a special invitation to all visitors to Detroit to visit. to this city. Mrs. Shutts was baptized and united will take advantage of this generous offer, and in their behalf we tender our sincere thanks to Messrs Reid & Hills for the pleatic will afford them.

Perhaps of all the rich goods displayed by the city merchant, those that facinate and attract the greatest notice are the wares of the jeweler and diamond merchant. Not the least of Detroit sights during State Fair well-monds and rich jewelry at the establishment. Walter Buhl & Co., the hatters, 109 Woodward avenue, Destroit, house is located on the Campus Martius, corner of Woodward avenue, (second door from Newcomb, Endicott & Co.) almost opposite the city hall. Visitor to During the State Fair will be welcome, whether they wish to purchase or not. The firm intend to make an extraordinary display, and none of our readers should find any of the pression of some misfortune in his early boyhood had been confined pretty much at home, her solace and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The leading styles in head coverings for gentlemen and to profit by. The fermi nead the reference of the Bible and devoted much time to its their intendence and darrae sociate for ten years, she was a late and dear associate for ten years, she was a late and devoted much time to its band, who in invitation to all visitors to Detroit to visit mother of the writer, with whom she was an inti-

Rest dear mother, rest in Jesus Free from sorrow care and pain, We have lost a mother precious, But our loss has been thy gain.

YPSELANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH. Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl, 50@75. Buck Flour—\$3.00. Beans-50@\$1.00. BUTTER-10. Corn-38@40 per bush. CHICKENS-Dressed, 5@7. Live, 4. Eggs-8@9. HAY-\$8.00@\$10.00 per ton Honey—In cap, 20. LARD—The market stands at 8@9. Ontons—90 per bbl.
Oats, new, 20@25.
PORK—In bbl., \$10.50@\$11.00.
POTATOES—35.

TIMOTHY SEED-\$1.60. TURKEYS—Live, 7@8. WHEAT, EXTRA-95. No. 1-90@95. RED-90. BUCK WHEAT-50.

Local and Special Notices.

BEST 50 cent CHEWING And 5 cent Cigars at

\$500 TO LOAN

Wool-25@30.

On good security. Apply at this Office. MRS. J. O. CHAPMAN,

Formerly Miss Emily Keizer, is now ready to do Dress Making or Plain Sewing. Residence 63

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Bentist,
Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Honts

Moi noi i noii:

Mr. Albert Seymour has no interest in the Tobacc Business with me. If you want the BEST Goods for the least money, call and see my 50 cent chewing and five cent cigars before you buy.

A DVANCE IN ART.

Mrs. J. H. Parsons having secured the services of Mr. G. W. Wood, is refitting her gallery with new instruments. backgrounds, etc. She desires the patronage of all those who wish satisfactory photographs. She now makes the finest pictures ever made in this city. Large work will be made a specialty, also Children's pictures. Call and see specimens.

POR THE BEST GRAIN DRILL

In America, one that neither chokes nor breaks,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE One Light Platform Wagon, one Concord Spring

Buggy. tf PHILO FERRIER & SON.

House to LET On Huron St., South of Congress St. Enquire of

HOP YEAST. A superior article of Hop Yeast can still be found at No. 25 Ellis street. MRS. E. C. HAWKINS.

TAKE NOTICE,

That E. ELLIOTT is still on Huron St. and is prepared to Clean, Repair and dye Gentlemen's Clothing. Remember the place, Opp. Fireman's Hall. Residence of Cross St. west, near Catholic Church.

THAT "THAT GUOSE"

May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invite my friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring their dress and business suits to me and I will cut 744-1y RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

W WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaran-

Smiths Emporium.

PRANK SMITH Does not keep lumber wagons, but he has the other kinds, and Travelling Baskets, Bird Cages, and nearly everyting else, at lowest prices.

THOSE FIVE CENT CIGARS That took the premium at the World's Fair; that bring a man home early at night, and gets the hired girl up early in the morning are found only at Frank

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery JOHN BIDDLE.

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE

This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the finest in the West. Open evenings, and an hour cannot be spent better than in seeing the taste and skill they display in providing furniture for our homes. Visitors will receive every attention, and a fine passenger.

To-morrow.—The State Fair does not begin so soon, but we know it is at hand. When in Detroit, attending the Fair (as most of our readers will be—or will try to be) they can change the advice of an old ceive every attention, and a fine passenger.

To-morrow.—The State Fair does not begin so soon, but we know it is at hand. When in Detroit, attending the Fair (as tive limbs and dimming her fine intellect, but she never forgot Him in whom her soul trusted in early life and wated almost impatiently for her release, knowing all. G. R. Finlay & Co., Propietors, New Orleans. The infirmities of age had been gradually stealing neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic

Rochester, N. Y. and Bloomington, Ill. papers Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, MAY. 12th, 1877. GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom	Atlantic Express	Night Express
Chicago Lv. Michigan City New Buffalo	A. M. 7 30 9 25 9 47	A. M. 9 00 11 10 11 27 P. M.	P. M. 4 00 6 35 6 57		P. M. 9 00 11 15 11 35 A. M.
Kalamazoo Battle Creek	10 45 P. M. 12 33 1 27	12 15 1 40 2 13	8 12	10 26 11 08	12 35 2 17 3 15
MarshallAlbionAr.	2 25 2 52	3 00 3 21 4 00	Jack. Ac.	11 37 A. M. 12 05 12 45	3 49 4 10 4 50
JacksonLv. Chelsea Dexter Ann Arbor Ypsilanti Wayne Junction_	3 45 4 40 5 00 5 20 5 38 6 02	5 10 5 24 5 45	5 40 6 31 6 47 7 10 7 27 7 52	2 05 2 20 2 44	6 28 6 45 7 09
G. T. Junction DetroitAr.	6 33 6 48 apids	6 15 6 30 Expre	8 25 8 40 ess lea	3 20 3 35 aves	7 45 8 00 Ypsi-

GOING WEST.					
0	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Expre
Detroit Lv. G. T. Junction Wayne Junction Ypsilanti Ann Arbor Dexter Chelsea Jackson Ar.	7 15 7 46 8 10 8 30 8 56 9 15	10 00 10 26 10 45 11 00	5 32 6 00	6 35 7 10 7 36 8 10 8 31	10 42
JacksonLv.	10 20		8 00	9 40	12 45
Marshall	11 50 P. M. 12 19	1 30	*Kal. Ac'n.	11 03 11 35	1 45
Kalamazoo Niles Michigan City Ohicago Ar.	1 13 3 05 4 30 6 55	4 07	A. M. 4 30 6 30 7 55 10 30	A. M. 12 25 2 38 4 15 6 45	2 58 4 24 5 47 8 00

lanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD. Gen. Supt., Detroit, Chicago. Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

Detroit Express......10:30 A. M. Evening Express 7:40 P. M.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

SALINE. GOING EAST. Detroit Express......Arrive 9:50 A. M. Mail......4:53 P. M. GOING WEST. Evening Express..... 8:10 P. M. Mail 9:25 A. M.

PROBATE ORDER. STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHIE

NAW, SS.
At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and events eight

eventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Daniel S. Chatterton on reading and filing the

may be appointed administrator of the estate of

may be appointed administrator of the estate of the said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL anewspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy.)

Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate. William G. Doty, Probate Register. 757-760

PROBATE ORDER.

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTRNAW, se.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County
of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the
City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the fifth day of
September, in the year one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Henry C. Redner,
deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Henry C. Redner, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth Redner, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that she may be appointed executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heins at law of said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANT COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy)

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

(A true copy)

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 757-759

(A true copy) Judge of Probat William G. Doty, Probate Register. 757-759

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHIE-NAW, SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday the 12th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Simeon T. Ketth,

In the matter of the estate of Simeon T. Ketth, deceased.

Harriet A. Keith, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her annual account as such executrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the eleventh day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenon be assigned for examining and allowing such account and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said cestate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said ecounty, and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered that said executrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Yysilanyi Commercial a newspaper printed and erculating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

WILLIAM G. DOTT, Probate Order. 757-780

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of April A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the eighth day of September A. D. 1876, at seven o'clock A. M., in liber 52 of mortgages on page 631, Benjamin Magraw and his wife Louisa Magraw duly mortgaged to Maria Fisk "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Angusta, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-writ: The south east quarter of the north west quarter of section 16, in town 4 south, of range 7 east," the said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Maria Fisk to John B. Gillman by an instrument of assignment bearing date the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, on the fifteenth day of February A. D. 1877, at nine o'clock and 40 minutes A. M., in liber 5 of assignments of mortgages on page 369. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars and twelve cents; and in addition thereto an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage, and the further sum of eight hundred dollars with interest thereon at seven per-cent annually from the 20th day of April 1878 is secured by, and will hereafter become due on said mortgage. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage or any part thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgage or more mortage. Default having occurred in the city o

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Wishes to call the attention of the Ladies of Ypsilanti and vicinity to the

MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERNS, Elegant in style and always reliable. The best atting pattern in use. She has on hand a large stock and will have the Portfolio of Fall and Winter Fashions, also the

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ENRY C. Wentworth, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt.,

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Dutch Cheese,

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Fresh from the farm every morning.

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deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston. GEO. A. & T. NEAT.
Narcissa E. Chatterton praying that J. Evarts Smith

FOR SALE BY

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, SEPT. 14, 1878.

WANTED:

Without Working Money for it.

[From the Lansing Republican.]

This is the core of the speech by Sam. Cary in this city last Tuesday. It was an appeal for the spoliation of the property appeal for the spoliation of the property of persons who have trusted the government with their money and taken its bonds. Close at Cary's heels will follow fellows saying that landholding is as wicked as bondholding; that there ought to be limitation laws on the acreage which any one person should hold; that farms of 30 to 40 acres are big enough for anybody; that the government patent for land is no more secred than the governland is no more sacred than the govern-ment bond for money; that the man who bought 160 acres for \$200 is skinning the people by too hard a bargain; that both he, and the man who bought a bond payhe, and the man who bought a bond payable in coin, ought to surrender a part of their property to those who have less. Cary's doctrines, if accepted, lead directly and irresistably to a division of all the savings of the industrious and frugal among those who have loafed and dissipated their time away.

among those who have loaded and dissipated their time away.
While he pretended to abhor communism, Cary sowed the seeds of that discontent and enmity toward all property holders from which communism spr.ng.uplikeagrowth of loxio is weeds. He never hinted to his hearers that they could better their condition and make times easier by working for such wages, times easier by working for such wages, or selling their produce or wares for such prices as the market affords. He never hinted to them that great wars always ause industrial disturbance, and no gov

ernment can help it.

He glorified the war history of the Republican party, strongly condemned the system of southern slavery, and eulogiz-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

as "the greatest and best man in all history." He did not announce the truth that Lincoln called for "prompt and certain convertability of our paper currency into specie," and recommended to congress the establishment of National banks and signed the act under which they were organized. Was Lincoln a "bank pimp." and the "tool of a moneyed oligarchy?"

A PARTY OF PURITY.

Cary declared that both political par ties are now rotten and ought to be bur-ied, and he called on the voters to join the new irredeemable party, whose leaders have been generally cast off by the other parties as too unpaincipled. Would we not have a fine government by putting in office the men too bad for the old parties to recognize and promote? Are rotten eggs made fresh by being put in a new basket?

COIN BASE FOR BANKS.

H declared that "any bank issue on H declared that "any bank issue on a coin-basis is no better than a faro bank or a lottery swindle." He did not dare to mention in this connection the Bank of England, which has paid gold on demand for its notes during the last 57 years; or the Bank of France, which carried that nation successfully through the agonies of German conquest and raised the whole indemnity money, \$1,000,000,000, out of the people by loans. Its paper notes for \$100,000,000 were accepted by Bismarck at par, and at no time did they fall more than 2½ per cent. These are bank issues on a coin base, and These are bank issues on a coin base, and Cary lied, and knew he lied, when he compared them with faro banks or lottery swindles or with banking on "confidence" alone.

PROPERTY BASIS FOR MONEY.

He said he wanted the basis of the money of the United States to be "all the property and labor of the country." But how can this property or labor be reached by the government without taxation? No deceit is greater than the cry of the irredeemables about a "property basis" for their "fiat" money, when the property belongs to the holders and not to the government, and when the constitution forbids any property to be taken for public use without just compensation. What is all the property of the country good for in redeeming its notes, unless good for in redeeming its notes, unless congress levies taxes for that special purpose? And if taxes are to be levied, the cheapest way would be to do it in the first place and issue notes. In time of peace the government ought to pay its remaining arranges and pet go into debt running expenses and not go into debt, but Cary and his crew propose to keep the public debt alive in its worst form,
—that of irredeemable paper.

GARBLING DANIEL WEBSTER.

Cary repeated with great emphasis a passage from Daniel Webster, which reads as follows. We put in italic and brackets [] the words which Cary interpolates: "Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with [a coin basis for] paper money. It is the direst of inventions for fertilizing the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow." Webster further said that "ordinary tyranny, oppression, and excessive taxation bear further said that "ordinary tyranny, op-pression, and excessive taxation bear lightly on the mass of community, com-pared with fraudulent currencies and the robbsries committed by a depreciated pa-per money." It is bad enough to steal Webster's language; but when it is mutilated and its whole meaning changed by a vile demagaging the insult and by a vile demagogue, the insult can scarcely be appreciated. Cary had bet-ter keep out of Massachusetts, where Webster's memory is held in some rev-

Jefferson and Calhoun are both dragged in by Cary as supporters of his finan-cial views, but they always condemned every kind of irredeemable paper currency. What they consented to was the issue of grovernment treasury notes, bottomed on special taxes, redeemable in a limited time, and never a legal tender. They believed that in time of war this government note system was etter than any bank currency; indeed, that the banks could not carry the govern ment through a war, Jefferson and Cal-houn were greenback men, without the legal tender feature or the irredeemed promise.

HONEST MONEY LEAGUE.

Cary hurled the bitterest sarcasm at the honest money league of the north-west, which he declared to be in fayor of a curwhich he declared to be in fayor of a currency of National bank notes, dispensing wholly with greenbacks. There is not a word of truth in this, for the platform and address of the league simply demands "a currency of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power, the paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder." This is substantially the only money of the constitution and the only money recognized or tion, and the only money recognized or known to the government up to the second year of our rebellion. Every president of the United States, every secretary of the treasury, every statesman of the least note or influence, is on record against irredeemable paper such as Sam Cary advocates. He may abuse the honest money league and couple it with Na-

thonal bank notes, but he has an acknows he lies when he says so. The existing law, passed by a "wicked and corrupt congress," preserves \$346,000,000 of greenbacks for the use of the people,—all

be equal to coin.
The Republican senate during the late The Republican senate during the late session of congress passed an act making greenbacks receivable for tariff duties, but it was strangled by the Democratic house. They did not wish the greenbacks to be equal to coin, and the paper currency of the country to be thus fully honored. The Republicans have always been friendly to the greenback, and have defended it from all its enemies, especially from those who would drag it down to a level with the rags of the southern confederacy and of other ruined or knayish governments.

ly from those who would drag it down to a level with the rags of the southern confederacy and of other ruined or knayish governments.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Cary declared that in 1865 we had \$57 per head of circulating medium for the population of this country, while now we have only \$12 per head. His etimates are enormously out of the way,—three times or more too large for the circulation in 1865, and 35 per cent too small for the circulation now. He counted in 1865 all the short-time bonds of the government as currency, including the 7:30s, which were never a legal tender, were only payable to order, were redeemable in three years, had coupons attached, and were paid out to the soldiers in a few instances rather than keep them waiting for greenbacks. He said the 7-30s were "like the greenbacks," which is an abominable falsehood and he knew it. They were at least one-half larger, without counting the five coupons which were attached at their first issue. The six per cent. compound interest notes and the one and two years' five per cent. notes were a little larger than greenbacks, and were a legal tender for their face-value, excluding the interest. The circulating medium of the country in 1865 was \$983,318,686, including \$236,000,000, of interest-bearing notes from one to two years eld, and mostly hoarded in banks. Now the circulating medium, including coin (not in use in 1865), is about \$708,000,000. Before the rebellion the highest point ever reached was \$207,102,477. The average now per head is about \$16.50, while in 1865 it was \$18.09, according to the American Almanac. Estimated by its purchasing power there was \$6 per head now.

A single question put to Mr. Cary would have avaloded his theory, and it is

there was \$ 6 per head in 1865 and there is about \$16.50 per head now.

A single question put to Mr. Cary would have exploded his theory, and it is this: If the hard times were caused by a scarcity of money, why is interest so much lower, both for the government and private parties now, than it was at the close of the war? Reducing the circulation ought to raise the rate of interest; but with good security you can borrow in Michigan to-day plenty of money at 7 or 8 per cent, where it used to bring 10 or 12 in 1865. The trouble is, a general shaking up of confidence now by the assaults of Cary and his crew on the public credit, and a willingness to lend only on the soundest security, which always commands money at low rates. Fill all the people's minds with Cary's inflammatory notions, and the capital we have in money would flee away to safer communities.

LIES ABOUT NATIONAL BANKS.

Cary said that all the money in the country is now hoarded up in National banks. None is held by farmers or business men, nor can it be obtained by them. At the same time farmers are selling countless thousands of bushels of wheat daily and getting cash for it from the banks. He stated the capital of the National banks of the country at \$400. wheat daily and getting cash for it from the banks. He stated the capital of the National banks of the country at \$400,-000,000 and their discounts at \$1,200,000,-000. The comptroller of the currency, in December, 1877, freported the national banking capital at \$480,000, being 20 per cent more than Cary stated, and the loans and discounts at \$888,000,000, being 26 per cent less than Cary stated. But this is coming nearer the truth than he does in most of his statements. The total property of the people of the United States is about \$30,000,000,000, and Cary pretends that one-sixtieth part of this property in banking capital has gobbled all the money! Pray how are the banks to make those enormous profits on their circulation which you talk about, unless they part with their notes? They cannot eat their cake and keep it TAYATION. eat their cake and keep it too!

CIRCULATION AND TAXATION.

Cary declared that the people of the United States pay \$17 taxes per head, with only \$12 circulation, while in England they pay \$24 taxes per head with \$17 circulation, and in France \$24 taxes per head with \$36 circulation. Now the people of the United States pay no taxes to the general government excepting or whisky, tobacco, friction matches, patent medicines, banking, and imported goods. If a farmer or working man uses no whisky or tobacco, has no connection with banks, and consumes no goods from foreign countries, he pays not a cent of tax unless it be on matches or patent medicines. The farmer's family of six persons, instead of paying \$102, would not pay one dollar unless they indulged in the above articles. The amount of circulation has nothing to do with the taxes per head, for taxes are nowhere levied on that basis. Men with the largest families often pay the least

Cary exaggerated enormously in say. Cary exaggerated enormously in saying that the people of the United States pay to the general government \$17 per head for taxes. The total amount of revenue collected in 1876 was about \$265,000,onue collected in 1876 was about \$249,000,000 (as shown by the American almanac, page 244). Estimating the population of the country at 43,000.000, this is only about \$6 per head. Cary lies to the extent of \$11 per head; he lies down the circulation 33 per cent, and lies up the taxes 190 per cent, and he

knows it. UNEMPLOYED LABOR. At the outset of his speech Cary had evidently felt the lash of the press for his exaggerations and only said that "a very exaggerations and only said that "a very large number are unemployed, the productive industries are paralyzed, merchants can't pay their rent and clerk-hire, and farmers cannot get a living unless they are pinching old cusses who would get rich on two nickels a day." Twice after in his speech he asserted that there are are 1,000,000 of men in this country seeking for labor and unable to obtain it. This is one-ninth of the laboring force of the country, and in Lansing it would show at least 190 enforced idlers, in Ingham county 750, and in the State of Michigan 32,000. Every observing man knows this to be a gross falsehood; and the statistics lately gathered with extreme care in Massachusetts show no treme care in Massachusetts show no such appalling result.

Last March, at Detroit, Cary said there were 3,(0),000 wholly out of work, and 3,000,000 more only half employed, and 3, 000,000 more who, if obliged to lie idle for one month, would starve with their families. This was so ridiculous that in June, at Ypsilanti, he reduced the num-This was so ridiculous that in June, at Ypsilanti, he reduced the number to 2,000,000 in each of the three classes. In August, at Jackson, he got down to 1,200,000, and at Lansing he only pretended that there were 1,000,000 unemployed. He says nothing about the half-employed, and those who hang on the ragged edge with only one month's earnings between them and starvation. At this rate Cary will have all the laboring men at work before election. We submit that he is swallowing his own lies about as fast as even a man with an strich stomach like his could be expect-

THE INCOME TAX.

Cary pronounced the income tax to be

ed to do.

tional bank notes, but he lies and he the only just and proper tax ever levied in the United States since the war began. Of course he didn't like the whisky and Of course he didn't like the whisky and tobacco tax; his temperance principles were too weak to carry him so far as that; but the income tax, he said, struck the rich man and the heavy capitalists, and was the only tax by which such men could be made to bear their share of the public burden. They had to pay taxes on what they got from dividends and interest on bonds. Old A. T. Stewart paid \$250,000 income tax per year. Here Mr. Cary falsely cites the detested bomdholder by naming a man who made his money er by naming a man who made his money out of dry goods—a specimen of the bloated trader, who was swelled beyond all bounds by the rise in the value of merchandise consequent on a depreciated currency. Stewart never invested in government bonds or bank stock. The wealthiest men in this country have been merchants, manufacturers, real-estate owners, and railroad men, not bondhold-

owners, and railroad men, not bothdrouters. But Cary said the income tax was "promptly repealed by rich men, who lobbied it to death in a year or two". Here is another of his matchless lies. The income tax [see American Almanac for 1868, page 67] first took effect in 1863, and was continued in force until the close and was continued in force until the close of 1871. It was thus collected from the people for nine successive years—more than double the period of the war. It was an unequal tax, grinding men of salaries over \$1,000 and men of small permanent incomes, while men of great wealth, whose profits were uncertain, usually managed to escape, and thousands of them swore down their incomes, being able to do so from the nature of their business, like Samuel J. Tilden. The ness, like Samuel J. Tilden. The income tax was never resorted to in any country except from the pressure of war as it is an uneqal, unreliable imposition, as it is an uneqal, unreliable imposition, offering a premium for perjury and dishonesty. From the way Cary talked of the income tax, one would suppose it to be the only decent tax ever levied, and that it lasted only a short time; whereas it was a severe tax on people of moderate means who were honest, and was evaded by the dishonest ones like Tilden and Cary, the latter of whom grumbled because his tax was taken out of his salary as congressman.

COIN PAYMENT OF BONDS.

The chief grievance of the people according to Cary, is that certain bonds of the United States, known as 5.20's, were at first made payable in greenbacks, but by the terms of the law of 1869 they became payable finally in coin. This is a pet lie among the irredeemables, but it has no foundation, and has been exposed hundreds of times. The original act of 1863, under which the 5.20's were issued, made the interest payable in coin, and one per cent. of the principal was annually set apart in coin as a sinking fund. These bonds did not state on their face nor did the law prescribe how they were ly set apart in coin as a sinking fund. These bonds did not state on their face nor did the law prescribe how they were to be paid. We write this with one of the bonds at hand, and it calls for so many "dollars." Every previous bond which the United States issued called for a given number of dollars, not in any special currency, for no currency was recognized in government payments up to 1862 excepting coin or its equivalent. All the earlier bonds of the government read precisely like the 5-20s. All the debates and all the circulars and advertisements of the government, inviting people to invest, show that the principal as well as the interest of these bonds was intended to be payable in coin. The idea of paying them in depreciated promises to pay never was broached until 1867, and the "boss' repudiator was George H. Pendleton. He had influence enough to infect the state of Ohio, both Democrats and Republicans, with this idea. John Sherman and Senator Morton flirted with it, but it was never accepted by the Republican party, nor by any Republican convention excepting one in Ohio, with it, but it was never accepted by the Republican party, nor by any Republi-can convention excepting one in Ohio, can convention excepting one in Ohio, and was expressly condemned in the national Republican platform of 1868, on which Grant was elected overwhelmingly. The "strengthening act," so called, passed in conformity to the will of the majority, does not change the method of payment of a single bond, but declares that all bonds not specified to be paid in currency shall be paid in coin, thus confirming the contract as it originally excurrency shall be paid in coin, thus coinfirming the contract as it originally existed and was understood and had been uniformly carried out. This was done to enable the government to fund its 6 per cents into bonds at a lower interest, and it accomplished the end. All the 5, 4½ and 4 per cents which have since been issued take the place of 6 per cents, and the interest charge could not have been the interest charge could not have been

reduced without this pledge. When the Democratic party went out of power in 1861, the tail ends of the salaor power in 1861, the tail ends of the salaries of office-holders were paid with money borrowed at 12 per cent. The Republican party is now funding a Democratic war debt at 4 per cent. The corruptions of the administration have been so terrible as to reduce the rate of interruptions of the administration have been so terrible as to reduce the rate of interest two-thirds in 17 years! No wonder Cary groans, and bellows, and unbuttons his shirt sleeves, and flings his dirty paper collar loose on a single button, that his sadly overburdened heart may relieve itself in blowing.

CIRCULATING THE GREENBACKS.

Cary made a ridiculous failure when he undertook to explain to his small audi-ence how the greenbacks are going to be circulated among the people, when that new issue is made on which the National party proposes to erect a gorgeous new civilization and promises unbounded prosperity for everybody, especially the lazy and the overreaching class. He said that if he had been secretary of the treasthat if he had been secretary of the treasury in John Sherman's place, he would call in the 5-20 bonds which were originally payable (he said) in greenbacks, and tender his new issue of greenbacks to the holders, and compel them to surrender the bonds or have the interest stopped. The amount of these 5-20s is now only \$524,000,000. After these were paid off [as Cary would call it] the holders of the bonds would take their money and spend tfor their living, or convert it and spend it for their living, or convert it and spend it for their living, or convert it into property, or I am it out a second time. This sum would only amount to \$12 per head for all the people of the United States—not enough to keep an average poor family three months, if distributed pro rata. But how are poor families to get any of it? Will the bondholders set them at work and nay them wages? Not them at work and pay them wages? Not much. After these bonds are wiped out, all the other interest bearing obligations of the government are payable in coin by the terms of the law and the face of the the terms of the law and the lace of the bonds. How is Cary going to get any more of his new, gorgeous, irredeemable greenbacks out among the people? His expedient with the 5-20s will end that game, unless he practices repudiation; and that is really the next step in the programme. Repudiation is the root of all this irredeemable agitation. Cary is steeped in the rascally idea until it quivers in hissneering lips and flashes from

is knavish eyes. What would be the next step to your greenbacks into circulation, Mr. Cary? You provide for less than onethird of the national debt, and after that, the government promises and the gov ernment credit would sink so low, by an act of bad faith, that a month's wages for a soldier would not buy a pair of

Cary says: "Compel the National banks to surrender their bonds and take greenbacks for them, and then the banks will have to circulate the greenbacks." According to the report of the controller of currency for 1877, page xx, the National banks only held \$13,000,000

of the 5 20s about which there is any of the 5,208 about which there is any dispute as to the payment of the principal in coin. All their other bonds deposited for circulation, amounting to \$330,000,000, are expressly rayable in coin. How are you going to get them for greenbacks? Do you harbor another submar for resolution. Sam Cary in the scheme for repudiation, Sam Cary, in the depths of your dishonest heart? And even if the banks should ever have their even if the banks should ever have their bonds wiped out with greenbacks, they will have just the same (or more) cur-rency to lend than they had before, and will ask higher interest for it because of the loss of a slight profit on their circulation. How are poor men to get hold of money from these banks, unless they have good security to offer for loans?

UNIVERSAL LEGAL TENDER.

Cary complains that government has discredited its own greenbacks by refus-ing to take them for tariff duties. This was a bargain made in the exigencies of war, when no bonds could be sold without the interest and principal were pay-able in coin, as had always been the case. The government was hard up, the reb-

els were victorious in some parts of the country, secession had many sympathizcountry, secession had many sympatinizers in the north, carrying the elections in several states. This issue of limited treasury notes, which has turned out well for the government, involved greatrisk to the sellers of property or lenders of money on the government's bonds. It is only suitable in a repudiator, a companie and a thief at heart to raise. munist, and a thief at heart, to raise a question at this late date as to the pledges attending that early issue of green-backs. Had the government kept one of its pledges—that which made them convertable into interest bearing bonds—there would have been no Carys or other inflamatory spouters against capital, because we should have returned to a

cary now wants greenbacks which will pay taxes anywhere; but he cannot have them from the general government, for each state has the power to prescribe that taxes within its borders shall be reid in color. This has been done in Oracid in the care of the care that taxes within its borders shall be paid in coin. This has been done in Oregon, and the action is sustained by a decision of the U. S. supreme court. With all Cary's impudence, he dare not assail a settled rule of the government, like this. His taxpaying quality in the greenback is therefore knocked in head, and the court of unless he can reorganize the supreme court by hanging the justices, those "pimps of the money power," and appoint a new batch of lawyers like Frank Dumont, J. E. Ficholrs, and J. B. Judsan, men who are not "lawyers enough to hurt."

THE LEGAL TENDER FALLACY. Cary and his followers make a great cary and his followers make a great handle of the legal tender idea as con-nected with the greenback. They don't want promises to pay; they don't want them convertible into coin, they say that legal tender currency is good enough and will answer every purpose. We have shown that it will not answer to pay taxes with in some states of the union. We know it will not answer to trade with in the Pacific coast states. We know it in the Pacific coast states. We know is will not answer in our immense com merce with foreign nations, and the greenbacks must be converted into mon v like theirs before business can be ey like theirs before business can be transacted with them. This involves a "shave" every time it is done. Cary says his gold dollar would be shaved down to 36 cents in going once around the world: and although he lies outrageously, yet there is always a shave in converting an irredeemable paper currenc into a currency that is equal with coin. This loss falls on productive industry and enriches the money-changers coin. This loss falls on productive industry, and enriches the money-changers or "pimps of the money power." Thoy are the ones who profit by fluctuation in money values, while labor loses. Cary knows this, but the money power which keeps his jaw in motion don't want the people to know it. That money power is trying to graphy out of debt. trying to squirm out of debt, or to sell property at inflation prices, and Cary is its attorney at \$33 a speech.

LEGISLATION AGAINST THE POOR.

The perpetual burden of Cary's speech is the wrong done to the poor man by legislation in favor of the rich. He nev-er says a word of the benefits done to poor er says a word of the benefits done to poor men by protecting our home industry, by granting them homesteads on the public lands, by exempting their little estates from attachment, by giving them cheap postage, cheap education, and a million other blessings, such as the poor people of no other country ever enjoyed. To hear Cary talk, one would suppose that old Nero of Rome or bloody Mary of England ruled the United States, instead of men elected by the people, of their own free choice, amenable as serstead of men elected by the people, of their own free choice, amenable as servants.

THE CROWING LIE

of all the swarm from Cary's lips is the impudent story that silver was demone-tized in 1873 by the intrigues of the "gold bugs." Corgressmen and the president, says Cary, were in entire ignorance of what was done.

The Congressional Record shows that the bill for demonetizing the silver dollar was nearly three years before congress; that the measure was repeatedly and emphatically urged by the secretary of the treasury; that it received five dif-ferent considerations and favorable re ports by the finance and coinage commit tees; that it was repeatedly read in ful in both houses, printed in full with the amendments 11 different times; the debates on it filled 144 columns of the Con-gressional Globe; and no measure affectgressional Globe; and no measure anecting the currency was more thoroughly and exhaustively discussed on both sides. Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania then had charge of the bill, and his hypocrisy in attacking it last winter was neatly exposed by Mr. Garfield. The measure, when passed, substituted the lower priced metal, gold, for the higher priced metal silver; and a reversal in the value of the two did not take place until 1864. It was conceived in the interest of the poor against the rich, and Cary knows this very well, but will keep on repeating the lie, for the want of truth in support of his crack-brained theories.

CARY AS A COMMUNIST. He is so diabolically sophistical that single passages, teaching the doctrine of communism, are somewhat hard to find but we have culled a few from his undistant that the track the track. puted speeches, and they teach the propri-ety of pulling down the industrious and frugal to prop up the 1 zy and wasteful. Cary lays himself out to gain applause from the men who do the least work, and this of itself shows his ruling idea. He repeats in every speech that "as soon as we [the irredeemables] can get all the bankrupts and tramps into our party, we will be in the majority." This is a direct will be in the majority." This is a direct appeal to the people who have no property to seize on the government, in hopes they may get some money without

In his speech before the Social Science association at Cincinnati, in May last, Cary sneered at "soup-houses, dealing out ladlefuls of thin comfort," and declared that for his part, "if he were in the poor man's place, sooner than accept the highest pay demand of him a share the highest and demand of him a share the highway and demand of him a share of his surplus!" Cary was rebuked on the spot and winced before his indignant hearers. The Cincinnati papers of the next day spoke of him as "Cary the high-

wayman."
At Jackson, Aug. 6, he is reported to have said that "the sooner the carcasses of the rich and their children are in the

hands of the undertaker, the sexton, and San Francisco Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

the devil, the better for the country."

An irredeemable paper has printed some portions of Cary's speech, and among them we find the following passage; :There is an overproduction of ingmen, you say. I should think if that was the case God would give the rich people more children, so that there would be less laborers to suffer. Rich men have few children, and God regulates that matter because he knows what he wants, and he knows that the children of the rich are generally raised without the habits of industry, that they become drones in human society, and that in nine cases out of ten the sooner their worthless carcasses are handed over to the undertaker, the sexton and the devil, the ketter the world

If this does not teach hatred of the rich, and especially of their children, whom he calls "drones" (what is Cary but a "drone," running his saw one-quarter of the working hrs. of each day for \$33, while the laborer has to toll a whole day for \$1) the laborer has to toll a whole day for \$1] then there is no meaning in language. If God regulates the matter, he does right in allowing the children of the rich to live; and whoever disputes this right or sentences them prematurely to death, deserves to be called a communist of the worst kind. Cary's teachings in this instance would clearly show that the children of the rich have no busines on stance would clearly show that the children of the rich have no busines on earth excepting to share their property with those less fortunate. In this city, speaking of the objection that unless the government pay its bonds in accordance with the way they were understood to be eartable it cannot get any money when payable, it cannot get any money when another war breaks out, and thus will have to go down, Carysaid: "Any government which takes a poor man by the collar and puts him in the army, has a ight to take the rich man's money and buys hard tack and blankets for the soldiers

This rank communism, based upon gross falsehood. The government drafts gross falsehood. The government drafts its soldiers from among all the able-bodied men, whether rich or poor. Nobody who can carry a musket is exempt from the summons, and when they go into the army, they are paid alike; if wounded, they are cared for alike; if disabled they are pensioned alike; and if killed, their widows, orphans, or other relatives receive their pensions alike. On the other hand, the government is forbidden by the constitution to take any private property without just compensation to the owner, and it would be the vilest outrage and the worst oppression to seize any loyal man's property to carry on war any loyal man's property to carry on war with, and allow him no compensation. No government could stand for a month on such a basis as this, and Cary knows it. Whenever the property of any loyal man is taken in war time, receipts or obligations are always issued for it, and in due season the owners are paid. The government of course has a right to take property for public use, and to draft able bodied men into the army for the public defense; but it must treat all men alike, rich or poor, and pay for the property of all, whether belonging to the rich or poor.

Cause for Rejoicing.

Only four months more and then resumption of specie payment. The country will then have a sound, nonfluctuating mixed currency of coin, national bank notes, and greenbacks, in nearly equal parts, and convertible at par, paper into coin or coin into paper, and all guaranteed by the national Government. No country can then claim to possess a superior mon-etary system to that of our own coun-

The Trade Dollar.

Secretary Sherman has addressed a long letter to O. H. Booth, of Mansfield, O., concerning the issue of the field, O., concerning the issue of the trade dollar and the present depreciation in its value. Upon the latter point Secretary Sherman says: At no time and on no account have they ever been received or paid out by the Treasury, and it is a cause of regret that so many of our people should have accepted them at their face value, thus enabling their owners to put them into circular their owners to put them into circulation at considerable profit. Under date of July 25, 1878, the Director of the Mint published a table from which the value of coins can be ascertained. He does not advise any one to dispose of them at such rates. As early as August 24, 1876, the department informed an inquirer that the trade dollar had only bullion value, and this information has been repeated scores of times and published by the press throughout the country. To avoid the labor of preparing manuscript let-ters the Director of the Mint embodied the information in a circular, adding thereto tables for computation of such value. There was no new decision involved in the circular, though possibly the publication may have hastened the depreciation of the coins to their true value, an event which was inevitable and could not have been much longer delayed.

CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING .- Another harvest has been mainly gathered. And what great yellow waves of plenty are rolling around the farmers' doors! A ride through the country now presents scenes of most satisfy ing beauty. The anxious suspense of the growing time is over. The seas of ripened grain have bowed their glittering wave to the reaper. They are dotting the stubble in countless shocks, or stand around the barn like graceful horns of wealth. The corn still in the field is pushing rapidly toward ripeness with a whole good month of unbroken sunlight ahead in which to arden and varnish its yellow heads. The pastures fresh and succulent, as if it were June, are inviting the sleek cattle to an indefinite browse. And the woods and groves, bright and glittering as in spring, give suggestions of shade and rest that quite complete the picture. The skies that begin to have a deepening yellow tinge toward sunset, and the second clover reaching up above the stubble, hint at Fall and make it certain that we are approaching the boundary-line between the fulness of life and the slow approach of death. So even amid the crowded evidences of Divine goodness the seasons melt into each other, and tell us of our change. Summer and Autumn are touching fingers over our headsjocund summer and pallid Autumn are interweaving their lights to impress life's gathered harvests, its ended work and its flushed evening.-Interior.

will be more marriages.

The Rise in Mining Stocks.

In my last I quoted the advance in

tocks of the Bodie district from mere

nominal prices, the Bodie mine, for instance, from 50 cents to \$12. To-day it is \$25— and it would seem that the present price is not too high, inasmuch as the mine is producing \$15,000 per day, and will pay a dividend of \$2 if not \$3, per share. The adjoining mines, of course, sympathize, and have advanced, on the prospects of the district. In the present rise, contrary to the usual course of things, men of small means have been benefited. The stock was so low they were able to purchase, and the advance has made them happy. As an instance, I met a young chap within two weeks who was lamenting that he had not money to buy a few shares of Bodie. He was then seeking a friend of whom he hoped to borrow a couple of hundred dollars. He found him, made a raise, and bought 400 shares at \$1 a share, hypothecating the stock for the other 200. To-day he could sell out for \$10,000, and will get his divi-dend of \$3 per share. Of course, he is as happy as a clam; never had so much money in his life. Another gentleman that I know, who had money and buys largely, bought a short time since a lot of miscellaneous stocks, and left them with his broker, and had entirely forgotten what stocks they were. Yesterday his broker, meeting him, said to him: "Don't you think I had better sell your Bodie stock?" "Bodie Bodie, have I any Bodie?" "Well, yes, rather; 2,000 shares." "The deuce you say. Sell it." The broker did so, and

In no other country in the world can such a state of affairs exist, and in no other do such chances occur. No man other do such chances occur. No man is safe; almost anybody is likely to make a fortune on the turn; we don't all do it, of course, and these are ex-ceptional cases but still a great many people have made money by the recent advance. Take Sierra Nevada, for instance; about two months ago it sold for \$1.50 per share; to-day it sold for \$35. An investment of \$1,500 in sixty days returns \$33,500 profit. The unexpected dividend of \$1 per share declared to-day on California has had a tendency to brace up the market and make people feel cheerful; in fact, everybody feels encouraged, and the feeling prevails throughout the entire business community.

sent him a check for \$50,000. William

M. Lent, a well-known mining opera-

tor, or whom I spoke in my last letter as holding 10,000 shares in this mine, I

learned to-day holds 30,000 which prob-

ably cost him 50 cents a share. To-day

he could have sold it out for \$750,000,

and probably can to-mrrow, and quite likely more. He will draw in a few,

days a dividend of \$90,000 but he will hold for future dividends—and so we

HOW THE DESCENDANTS OF THE AZTECS REGARDED THE ECLIPSE.— We have had a great deal about the recent eclipse of the sun from the scientific gentlemen, but now from New Mexico comes an amusing account of how the phenomenon was regarded by that little handful of sun-worshipers and descendants of the ancient Aztecs, the Pueblo Indians. Unprepared by any almanac for the event, the gradual hiding of the face of their luminous god caused the greatest consternation among the simple Pueblos. The chief of the village was called from his hut, and with every eye strained heavenward, anxious council was held over this dire visitation of midday gloom. Evidently some great sin had been committed by one of them, and their sun god was hiding his face in anger. Who the particular Jonah of the occasion was could not of course be known, but every effort must be promptly made to appease the wrathful divinity. A messenger was sent to a neighboring clan, keepers of the eternal flame burning in honor of Montezuma, with the injunction that the memorial fire should be made brighter and stronger than ever. Only one more method, of expiation remained. The women of the tribe, old and young-200 in allwere commanded to hasten to the track used for foot-races on fete days, and there, disrobing themselves, run in pairs naked till either they fell from exhaustion or the light returned. The tribe assembled and the women ran. Solemnly the men looked on, and eagerly and prayerfully the women raced about the course for upwards of two hours. Then the sun shone once more, and great was the rejoicing. Each woman was looked upon as a heroine and borne home in triumph. This custom of requiring the women to run naked on such occasions is of very ancient origin, an injunction, the Indians say, laid upon them by Montezuma himself.

Yankee Thrift.

The waiters here at the Profile House are all students. College boys and seminary girls answer to the beck and nod in the dining room, and excellent waiters they make. A number of the girls in seasons past have made a very strong impression upon the hotel guests, and several matrimonial affairs have been the result. Excellent wives they have made, too. And why should they not? A bashful young doctor fell head and ears over in love with the damsel who served his chops and omelettes. He watched her every movement, and looked jealous when another of his sex extracted a smile from her. After he left the hotel he sent a handsome diamond ring to her, and asked her if-if he might marry her. That was the long and the short of the letter, and she-very wisely said he might. Charley Greenleaf, the jolly proprietor, says that he will attend their wedding and will do the handsome, for the girl was one of his best waiters.-White Mountain Letter.

A little boy ran away from home, and while enjoying himself in forbidden fields, a thunder storm came up. and it began to hail. His guilty conscience needed no accuser. Running Whenever young ladies learn so to stick a pin in their apron strings that it won't scratch a fellow's wrist there lessly: "Ma, ma, God's frowing stones lessly: "Ma, ma, God's frowing stones at me!"

THE PRESIDENT.

His Speech at St. Paul.

The President has been very warm-The President has been very warm-ly received at the West. Soon after his arrival at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 5th inst., he addressed the assem-bled multitude on the Fair Grounds,

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MINNESOTA-FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MINNESOTA—I wish to make my sincere acknowledgements to the Governor of Minnesota Gov. Pillsbury, to the Mayor of St. Paul, Mayor Dawson, to the president of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, Mr. George French, and to those associated with them, and to the records of the State whom they to those associated with them, and to the people of the State, whom they represent, for their kind and generous welcome. I know very well that nothing which I can do or say will be a fitting and adequate return for your kindness, but I earnestly desire to say something touching the material in-terests of the country, which will tend at least to encourage those who need encouragement, and to give increased hope to those who are already hopeful. The most interesting questions in public affairs which now engage the attention of the people of the United States are those which relate to the financial condition of the country. Since the financial panic and collapse five years ago, capital and labor and business capacity have found it hard to get profitable employment. We have had what is commonly and prophave had what is commonly and properly known as hard times. In such times men naturally ask: What can be done? How long is this stagnation of business to last? Arethere any facts which indicate an early return to better times? I wish to ask your attention for a few minutes, while I present some facts and figures which show a progressive improvement in the financial condition of the General Government. It will be for you to consider what inferences may fairly be drawn as to their bearing on the question of a revival of business prosperity throughout the country.

The financial condition of the Government of the United States is shown by its debt, its receipts and its expenditures, the currency, and the state of

ditures, the currency, and the state of trade with foreign countries.

Let us consider the present state of the public debt. The ascertained debt reached its highest point soon after the close of the war, in August, 1865, and amounted to \$2,757,689,571 43. In addition to this, it was estimated that there were enough unadjusted claims against the government of unquestioned validity to swell the total debt to \$3,000,000. How to deal with this great burden was one of the gravest questions which pressed for decision as the result of the war. It will be resembled that in important speeches membered that in important speeches and in the public press the opinion was confidently declared that the debt could never be paid; that great na-tions never did pay their war debts; that our debt would be like that of England-permanent, and a burden on ourselves and our posterity for all time. Some advocated and many feared repudiation. There were those also who thought a national debt was a nationthought a national debt was a national blessing. Fortunately, however, the eminent gentleman at the head of the treasury, Mr. Hugh McCulloch, did not hold these views. He believed, and the people believed, that the debt was not a blessing, but a burden, and that it ought to be, and could be honestly paid. The policy adopted was to reduce the debt and thereby strengthen the public credit, so as to refund en the public credit, so as to refund the debt at lower rates of interest. And now I give you the results: The debt has been reduced until now it is only \$2,035,580,324.85. This is a re-duction, as compared, with the ascertained debt thirteen years ago, of \$722,-109,246.58. More than one-fourth of the debt has been paid off in thirteen years. If we compare the present debt with the actual debt thirteen years ago—placing the actual debt at \$3,000,000,000—the reduction amounts to \$1,000,-000. 000,000, or one-third the total debt. Thus it has been demonstrated that the United States can and will pay the national debt.

Encouraging as are these facts, they do not fully show the progress made in relieving the country from the burden of its war debt. All who have to borrow money to carry debts know the importance of the question of interest. The total amount of interest-bearing-debt at the time it reached its highest point, August 31, 1865, was as

Four percent bonds\$	618,127 9	18
Five per cent bonds	269,175,727	
Six per cent bonds	1,064,712,279	
7 3-10 United States notes	830,000,000 0	00
Compound interest notes, six per		
cent	217,024,160 0	00

This was an oppressive burden. For interest alone we were paying more than double the total current expenses of the Government in any year of peace prior to the war for the Union. With such a burden for interest, it is not strange that many believed that the debt could never be paid. But, as we have seen, a better opinion prevailed. Those who believed that by strengthening the national credit the rates of interest might be reduced were sustained by the public independ

The ability and the purpose to pay the debt according to its letter and spirit were demonstrated. It was seen that the successful management of the debt depended on the rates of interest to be paid; that a reduction of one per cent. on our whole interest-bearing debt would be a yearly saving in interest of over \$20,000,000; that a reduction of two per cent. in the rate of in-terest would save to the country over \$40,000,000, which is the interest at the United States in the year 1878 over four per cent, on \$1,000,000,000.

The policy of reducing the debt and thereby strengthening the public credit having been adopted, let us observe the result in the present condition of the public debt with respect to interest. The total interest-bearing debt, August 1st 1878, was as follows

Three por cent. navy pension fund\$ Four per cent. bonds	14,000,000 112,850,000
Four-and-a-half per cents	246,000,000 703,266,650
	733,561,250

Total present int. bearing debt,.....\$1,809,677,90 The interest on which, amounts to the sum of \$95,181,007 50 per annum. It thus appears that in thirteen years the interest-bearing debt has been re-

duced from \$2,381,530,296 96 to \$1,809,-

677,900, a gain in the amount of the interest-bearing debt of \$571,852

The reduction of the annual interest charge is \$55,796,690 34, or more than 50 per cent. of what we now pay. If the reduction of annual interest were placed in a sinking fund at four per cent. interest, it would pay off the

whole debt in less than 25 years.

There has been another gratifying and important improvement in the and important improvement in the state of the public debt. A few years ago our bonds were largely owned in foreign countries. It is estimated that in 1871 from \$800,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000 were held abroad. We then paid from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 annular to Europe for interest slope. ally to Europe for interest alone. Now the bonds are mainly held in our own country. It is estimated that five-sixths of them are held in the United States, and only one-sixth abroad. Instead of paying to foreigners \$50,000,000, we now pay them only about \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year, and the interest on the debt is mainly paid to our own citizens. It appears from what has been shown that since the close of the war, since the panic of five years ago, there has been a great change in the condition of the debt. The change has been one of improve-

ment.
1. The debt has been greatly reduced.
2. The interest to be paid has been

largely diminished.
3. And it is to be paid at home instead of abroad.

The burden of taxation has been reduced since 1866, the first year after the war, as follows:

The taxes in 1866 were: Customs..........\$179,046,651 58 Internal revenue..... 309,226,813 42

The taxes in 1878 were \$240,752,304 94 Reduction of taxes since 1866.....\$247,521,160 06

TAXATION THE YEAR OF THE PANIC.

Reduction since the panic......\$ 61,066,531 90

EXPENDITURES THE YEAR OF THE PANIC.

324,512,248 00 16,547,768 77 ...\$687,743,168 77

Each dollar of paper currency is now worth 99½ cents in coin, and the total value in coin of our paper currency is more than \$684,000,000.

The value of the paper dollar is as stable as that of coin. Coin and paper are practically abreast of each other. the fluctuations in the value of the paper dollar has not in the last five months exceeded the fraction of a cent.

The total increase in the coin value of our paper currency since 1865 is about \$175,000,000.

Nothing connected with the financial affairs of the Government is more interesting and instructive than the state of trade with foreign countries. THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED

STATES year in the history of the country From the year 1863 to the year 1873 the net imports into the United States largely exceeded the exports into the United States, the excess of imports

ranging from \$39,000,000 to \$182,000,000. During the years 1874 and 1875 the exports and imports were about equal. During the years ending June 30, 1876, '77 '78, nowever, the domestic exports from the United States greatly exceeded the net imports, the excess of exports increasing rapidly from year to year. This is shown as follows: over net import

The total value of exports from the United States increased from \$269,389,-900 in 1868, to \$680,683,798 in 1878; an increase of \$411,293,898, or 153 per cent.

	Commodities.	1868.	1878,	Increase.
	Agricultural implements	\$ 673,381	\$ 2,575,198	\$ 1,901,817
	Animals liv-	010,001	4 2,010,100	4 1,501,011
	ing	733,395	5,844,653	5,111,256
	Bread and			
	breadstuffs	68,980,997	181,774,507	112,793,510
	Iron and		Carlo Alike	
	steel man-			
	ufactures	0.000,400	10001010	F 001 040
	of	6,389,429	12,084,048	5,694,619
	Coal,	1,516,220	2,359,467	843,247
	Copper and brass man-		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	的现在分词形态
	ufacturers			
	of	939,250	3,078,349	2,139,099
	Cotton man-			
	ufacturesof	4,871,055	11,435,628	6,564,574
	Fruit	406,512	1,376,969	970,457
	Leather and			
	manufac-	7 444 070	0.077.070	0.000.00
	tures of	1,414,372	8,077,659 5,095,163	6,663,287 2,181,715
	Oil cake Coal oil and	2,913,448	5,055,105	2,101,710
	petroleum,	21,810,676	46,574,974	24,764,298
	Provisions	30,278,253	123,549,986	93,271,733
	. 10 101011011	00,110,100		
	Total	140,926,987	\$403,826,601	\$262,899,514
8	The tota	l increa	se in the	value o
	agricultura			

the exports of the year ending June 30, 1868, amounts to \$273,471,282, or 86

per cent. This is shown as follows: Domestic exports of agricultural products during the years ending June

Increase..... Percentage of increase..... THE BALANCE OF TRADE. The balance of trade against the

United States in the five	vears	next
before the panic was as follo		
1869	\$131,	386,682
1870	43	,186,640
1871	77	,403,506
1872	182	,417,491
1873	119	,656,288

Total in five years......\$ r an average of over \$110,000.000 a yea

As we have already seen, the balance of trade in the last three years in favor of the United States is \$488,582,539, or an average of more than \$110,000,000 a The balance of trade the last year, if compared with that of the two years next before the panic, shows a gain in favor of the United States, in one year, of over \$400,000,000.

It is not necessary that I should dwell upon the importance of this favorable state of the balance of trade. Balances must be settled in cash—in the money of the world. The enter-prises of our business men reach out to all parts of the world. Our agricul-tural and manufactured products more and more seek and find their market in foreign countries. The commerce of all parts of the world, bound together more than ever before by steamships, railroads and telegraph, is so connected on the same principles and by the same instrumentalities by all who

take part in it.

We cannot if we would, we should not if we could, isolate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world. all our measures for the improvement of our financial condition we should remember that our increasing trade with South America and with the Old World requires that our financial system shall be based on principles whose soundness and wisdom are sanctioned by the universal experience and the general judgment of all mankind. With diminished and still dimini h-ing public burdens of debt, expenditures and interest, with an improved condition of currency and foreign trade, we may well hope that we are on the threshold of better times. But we must not forget that the surest foundation of a restored financial prosperity is a sound constitutional currency and unstained national credit.

There is another interesting subject that is worth giving attention to, and I think is encouraging and full of hope. The surplus population of the Atlantic slope States are finding their way as they never did before, to the beautiful States and Territories of the West [applause]; and what does that mean? It means relief to the East. The surplus population that goes off gives a better opportunity for the em-ployment of labor and industry there, and here and in the new States they are making their homes and they are furnishing them a market for the surplus from the old States; but it has more than double advantages—it re-lieves the States, it furnishes a market to the old States, and with their products in the new States they help to swell the tide of exports to the old countries. That is what this change of population means. You know much more about it than I do. You have lived here and seen it. To-day in conversation with a very young gentleman, Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, [great laughter and applause]—I thought some of the people would be pleased to hear me call him so young, [laughter] he said he remembered. laughter] he said he remembered about 30 years ago when in this whole Territory of Minnesota and Dakota they managed, by counting up half-breeds and all sorts of good counting, to make the census 4,500 people. [Laughter.] In this town of St. Paul they perhaps had 150 inhabitants, down at Minneapolis perhaps 50. The down at Minneapolis perhaps 50. The precise number in Minnesota I don't know, and now if you are not a million you soon will be, [applause] and St. Paul, well, I cannot enter upon that—I am a little afraid—but the truth is, my friends, that St. Paul and the neighboring flourishing city of Minneapolis, whatever you may think, are one in interest, one in the future—one great city in spite of present diffione great city in spite of present diffi-culties. [Great and prolonged ap-plause.] They laughed at me a little, you know, as being disposed to conciliduring the year ending June 30, 1878, date. [Great laughter.] I may be mistaken, but I think ten years will show ooo, embracing in its precious fold both the cities of St. Paul and Minne-apolis. [Great applause.] And now this movement of population, what is it doing here? We see the great States, one in the distant South, one in the center, and one here. There is Texas, an empire in itself, receiving a larger number in its population, perhaps, than were ever received in any state whatever in the present deand cattle. There is the State of Kansas, the pioneer in the great struggle which dedicated all America to freedom and the stars and stripes forever, [continuous and prolonged applause] and she is having her share of the prosperity. And Minnesota, I need not say God bless Minnesota; He is blessing her [renewed applause.] And here let us represented the start bless. here let us remember what great bless-ings we have. It is not merely nation-al prosperity, it is not merely great crops of wheat and corn, and a great number of cattle, but the fairs that I see around me show that no shadow of pestilence is upon this community or perhaps never can be, while down your noble river affliction is spread all over that country. We admire and sympathize with the noble men and sympathize with the noble men and women who, as physicians and nurses, are carrying succor to Grenada and Memphis and New Orleans and the other cities afflicted. I am told that you of Minnesota of your abundance propose to do something of your share toward giving relief to those stricken communities. [Applause.]

Now my friends, with this picture, as I think so full of hope for the future, for you and I, as individuals, I venture with confidence upon predictions of prosperity reviving. I have no spirit of prophecy, but reasoning let us see how it stands: The debt is a great burden upon labor and capital. Taxation is a great burden upon labor Taxation is a great burden upon labor and capital, and it is greatly dimin-ished and still diminishing. So it is as to the expenses of the Government. And then with that which helps us, a sound currency coming and immigration coming, may I not confidently say than these are indications at least that we are marching to the threshold of reviving general business prosperity?
[Great applause.] And now [Great applause.] And now shall we look around for a new way to pay old debts, or shall we march in the path marked out by the fathers—the paths of honesty, of industry, of economy? Shall we do what Washington and Franklin would advise? that is the question before the people to-day. My friends, I enter upon no argument upon a disputed question, but I say as

my opinion (we may be mistaken, all of us, but I believe it) that a restored financial condition depends largely

upon an honest currency. [Great applause.] And why do I say this? The commerce of the world is the commerce now in which we take a part, and that is the same thing the globe around. We have with us toglobe around. We have with us to-day the gentleman who is at the head of the signal service of the United States. He is known popularly as "Old Probabilities." [Great laughter.] He is not old, and I fear he is not al ways probable, [renewed laughter], but certainly in the science of meteor-ology he has gone farther than any other; and what does he tell us? He says that this atmosphere of ours, this says that this atmosphere of ours, this circumambient air that surrounds the globe, is one, is a unit, and that they have discovered by observations all over the globe that a great commor tion, a great disturbance on any sea only continuous transfer or letter is fall. any continent, sooner or later is felt on every other sea and every other continent; and where there are very hard times in one great nation, sooner or later it goes clear around. We should then base our financial system on principles and by instrumentalities that are sanctioned and approved by the best judgment of the whole commercial world. Then, I repeat, if we want our standard of financial prosperity to be based upon a sure and safe foundation let us all remember. safe foundation, let us all remember that its best security is an untarnished national credit and a sound constitutional currency. [Great and prolonged applause.]

Cheering Indications.

A few days since a Detroit wife called at the office of a prominent physician to consult him regarding her husband's state of health, and being invit-

ed to explain the points she said;
"Well, he eats enough, and doesn't shirk work, but he doesn't seem to have any ambition to go anywhere. He hasn't been to church for a year, won't even go to the door of an evening when a brass band is playing, and he seems to have fallen into a sort of lethargy and despondency. I think he will go crazy yet over his melancholy."

The doctor agreed to look into his case in a day or two, and when he finally called at the house he was met by the wife, whose countenance be-trayed perfect satisfaction.

"Is there any change?" queried the

"Oh! yes—a great change!" she replied. "A friend came along last night and gave Obediah a free ticket to the negro minstrels, and he was so anxious to go that he hardly ate a mouthful of supper. I think the indications are cheering, doctor, perfectly cheering! -Free Press.

Doc No. 69.

Haying attempted with some degree of minuteness in times past to describe

My 50 Cent Tea

Its FLAVOR, STRENGTH, COLOR, &c., it now remains only for you to try for yourselves. It has been tried by ed to be the best

50 Cent Japan Tea

In this market or any other. All Groceries cheap for cash or produce.

N 27 HURON ST., NEAR .P. C. W. MANSFIELD.

Book and Job Printing

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTE AND LETTER HEADS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS,

BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC.

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE,

Fairchild.

Successors to Smith & Fairchild.

Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

For luscious roasts, fine steaks, everything in the line of a

First-class Market! Picture Frames. Call on us.

South Side Congress St.

Sugar Cured Hams.....10 Cents. Shoulders 8 Cents.
Dried Beef. 15 Cents.

DETROIT

Opposite Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

-PRESENTS OF-

Glassware, Lamps, Casters,

Vases, etc. Given to purchasers of Tea and Coffee. Ex-

amine our Goods and Prices Teastrom 25 cts., Coffees

from 20 cts. SPLENDID 50 cent TEA.

One trial will prove our goods as cheap and good as any in the city; besides, you get a handsome present with each pound of 50ct Tea or 23ct Coffee purchased. Opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

H. R. RANKIN.

Cracked Wheat.

Granulated Hominy. Oat Meal.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 21bs. Oat Meal, " " 21bs. Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, con-

CHARLES WHEELER.

200 Boxes of

A beautiful assortment just rehundreds and pronounced by ceived from New York at Samall and is so taken and accept- son's, from ten cents a box up to fifty cents.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

ENVELOPES

Just received at Samson's, both White and Buff, at only 40c a box of 250.

No one can undersell Samson on

Beautiful border to match only one cent a yard.

SAMSOI

Keeps the Purest and Freshest DRUGS, and always has some one who knows what they are. Prescriptions accurately put up and nothing substituted.

DYE STUFFS!

To get a good color one must have genuine Dye Stuffs, and they can always be found Lour pur soould opising to stodding Aq at Samson's.

Chromos and

Lithographs At your own price at Samson's. and GLUED together as well as

To Our Patrons.

LUMBER, LATH. SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DE-CIDED to

Turn Over a New Leaf, January 1st, 1878, and Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books No more expense collecting! No more poor accounts!

BUYING F.O SELLING FOR CASH

Will be Our Motto:

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had. credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros. Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Easterly Leonard,

Headquarters for the Grocery Trade Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co.

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware.

The Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in the purchase of the produce of the gar-

N.B.-Wekeep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD, South side Congress Street, 653 Second Store from Washington St.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a are of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

717

E. H. JACKSON.

intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns

FARMERS WISH TO INFORM

Local Matters.

-Social at Good Templars' Hall to-night. -We have two candidates for Sheriff in our city. Their cry is "Give us arrest!"

-In vain people flatten their noses against the window panes of the Stalwart Reading Room.

-The Prohibition Club will meet hereafter at Good Templars' Hall, Tuesday evening of each week.

-Cornelius Cornwell, et. al., have sold land in Huter's addition (near M. C. R. R.) to Joseph Bickford, for \$3,000.

-Work on the Seminary Building is progressing: already the basement walls are up, and the carpenters are at work.

-Mr. Chas. Woodruff, editor of the Sentinel, who has been dangerously ill during the first of the week, is now rapidly recov-

-On Saturday evening last Col. Beard spoke to a large crowd of people, and won many converts to the doctrines of honest

-The transient decoration of the the Episcopal steeple makes one wonder if the spirits of the air have not been playing

-The new firm of Hemphill, Batchelder & Co., commission merchants, are doing business at room 10, Stimpson Block, De-

-Mr. Wm. S. Henderson reports a stalk of corn fourteen feet, two inches high. The height to the first ear was eight feet. Who can do better?

-In the one-half mile foot-race between Chas. D. Batwell and a colored boy named Sparks, last Tuesday, Sparks came out ahead. Time 2m. 55 sec.

-Hon. J. Webster Childs has returned from Detroit and reports that the entries to the State Fair are enormous. Over 360 entries of cattle, and 300 of horses.

-On Wodnesday, Sept. 18, the Hillsdale Road will give an excursion from Harrisons and all western stations to Chicago and return. Tickets, good for six days, \$5.00

-Miss Jessie Couthoui, "the youngest and most talented reader before the American public," will read for the benefit of the L. Brainard of Lodi. Mission Circle of the Presbyterian chuch, Monday evening, Sept. 30.

The State Fair, which is to be held in Detroit, beginning on Monday, and continuing through Friday of the coming week, promises to be a grand success. The Cen-

-The following are the letters uncalled for in the P. O. Sept. 13: Marshall Adams, Mrs. C. D. Herrick 2, Mattie Hulett, Wm. parts, and finally adopted as follows: McKendry, Frank A. Norton, John Oliver, Wm. Richardson, C. R. Rood.

-During the State Fair the Hillsdale road will run trains on special time. The train leaves Bankers at 5 A. M., Saline at 8:18, Harrisons at 8:40, and arrives in Detroit at 10:30. Returning, a special train will leave Detroit at 6 P. M., arriving at

-The Light Guard have secured the services of Mr. Maynard, who has recently been so successful with his art entertain-

been so successful with his art entertainments in Detroit, and the result is the announcement of a series of five art evenings, beginning on Monday of next week, and a matinee on Saturday afternoon. See the advertisement.

Normal on Thursday. About half this summer will go into the professional department. The number is far ahead of the expectations, and the students have come well prepared. The school opens on Tuesday next.

Benefit Concert.—Professor Pease, with characteristic liberality, has arranged to five accordance of the concert at Light Guard Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 17, in aid of the yellow fever sufferers of the South. The price of admission has been placed low enough to enable all to give to so worthy a cause, and Professor Pease's name is a guarantee of the continuous of the continuous contents of the continuous contents of the conte Professor Pease's name is a guarantee of the der and J. S. Boyden of Ypsilanti, Eri L. der aud J. S. Boyden of Ypshahu, Ett L. Brainard of Lodi, D. R. Shier of Chelsea, roe road, W by who take part are: Mrs. Chas. Moore, of Ypshahu; Mrs. Fannie S. Cooper, Mr. County offices; and after due deliberation County offices; and after due deliberation Town 1 Bourn of Range 7 Base.

Gay, S by Monroe roe road, W by Milan village and Braman, 25 46 12.22 1.22 1.00 14.44 County offices; and after due deliberation Town 1 Bourn of Range 7 Base. Chas. D. Joslyn, Mr. W. S. Phillips, of the following names were reported and Detroit; Mr. W. Hewitt, of Ypsilanti; Mr. unanimously ratified by the convention:

All that pt of land

Detroit; Mr. W. Hewitt, of Ypsilanti; Mr.

F. H. Pease, Musical Director.

A New Musical Magazine.—With the first Saturday of September appears the initial number of the Musical Record, a weekly paper published by Ditson & Co., of Boston, and devoted exclusively to the interests of music and musicians all over the country. The well known name of the publishers is in itself a guarantee of success, and the various department of useful information and news cannot fail of being attractive either to amateurs or professionals. Each number will also contain at least two musical selections. We heartily recommend this latest light to our readers.

Inghr Guard Inspection.—Fifty men turned out on the occasion of the inspection last Wednesday evening. Owing to the fact that Light Guard Hall was rented to the fact that Light Guard Hall was rented to the first plant tunanimously ratified by the convention:

Senator—Alvah Worden, Ypsilanti:
Representative, First District — Charles Wheeler, Ypsilanti.
Representative, First District, First District, First District, First District — Charles Wheeler, Ypsilanti.
Representative, First District — Charles Wheeler, Ypsilanti.
Representative, First District, First District,

he fact that Light Guard Hall was rented election; also to fill any vacancy that may occur.

By degree I as, one as the election; also to fill any vacancy that may election; also to fill any vacancy that may E 1/2 degree I across the edge. nd as the hall was too small for drill purourposes, that part of the inspection was purposes, that part of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition in which is a discount of the inspection was purposed with the condition was e found the company. The fact is our seh. oys have a reputation which they mean to in Band of Hope Hall Sunday afternoons at eep up. Last year Company F. turned 3 o'clock. ut more men for inspection than any comany in the State, and this year Ypsilanti Sunday School Lesson for to-morrow: the SW 4 of said Sec. to the place of beginning, 18 5 1.22 .13 1.00 2.45

Republican CITY CONVENTION,

NEXT.

men. Nor is it for members alone that our company has a reputation: at the time of the riots last summer, when they received their summons at 8 o'clock in the evening, seventy-one men out of seventy-eight reported for duty at seven the next morning. Captain Webb believes in keeping in his ranks none but active men, and so has sent in discharges for more than thirty men who failed to come to time.

PERSONALS.

Rev. Mr. Washburn, of Detroit, is spoken of as Mr. Perrin's successor.

Mr. D. G. Fraser returned on Wednesday last from an extended visit to Nova Scotia. Mr. Frank Bell, D. H. & S.-W. R. R., Station Agent at Hillsdale, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. O. W. Cody has gone to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, there to engage in the crockery business.

Professor Lodeman and party are expected to arrive in New York on the 24th of the

engineering school connected with the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

COUNTY PROHIBITION CON-VENTION.

The Washtenaw County Prohibition Convention convened at Good Templars' Hall, in this city, Monday last, at 2 P. M. Hon. Charles Shier was elected chairman,

and Caleb S. Pitkin secretary.
On taking the chair, Mr. Shier thanked the convention for the honor thus conferred upon him, and stated his reasons for identi-fying himself with the Prohibition Reform

The convention then proceeded to the business of the afternoon by providing for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions; and the chair appointed, as such committee, Charles Wheeler of Ypsilanti, Rev. E. P. Goodrich of Manchester, and E. L. Breinard of Logic

Pending the preparation of their report, voluntary remarks were made by Rev. J. S. Boyden of Ypsilanti, Chas. M. Fellows of Sharon, Watson Snyder and Eugene Laible of Ypsilanti, and other members of the conwas as to the advisability of placing in nomination persons who, while they may be useful citizens and "good temperance men,"

Town 3 South of Range 4 East.

W/2 of NW 1, 17 80 1.80 1.8 1.00

W/2 of 18 18 20 7.21 1.72 1.00

NE 2 of 18 160 2.89 2.8 1.00

Town 2 South of Range 5 East. tral will issue return tickets for one full in the ordinary acceptation of that term, are still connected with other parties. A majority thought it best not to do so.

The Committee on Resolutions then pre-Mabel Barnes, Frank Bickle, Wm. Cosbery, anended, and acted upon in its various

parts, and finally adopted as follows:

We believe that it is the duty of the government to legally prohibit the traffic in all alcoholic liquors; that both moral and legal means are necessary to destroy this great public evil; that the persuasive force of reason and the higher power of religion must be sustained and upheld by the strong arm of civil law in order to meet the defiance by which a pure public sentiment is obstructed and the safety of society imperilled; that absolute statutory prohibition, faithfully enforced by the police power of the government, and with as little interference as possible on the part of private citizens, is an imperious duty of the Commonwealth; and

WHERRAS, The machinery of legislation in this state is in the hands of parties and persons who do not know the right in this matter, or who if, knowing the right, pursue the wrong; therefore

Resolved, That the people have no remedy but to make the principle of prohibition an active issue,—to form a party and adhere to an organization having that end in view.

candidates can be found between now and and 74 lks., thence

The convention then adjourned.

SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Lansing, Mich., July 1, 1878. Lansing, Mich., July 1, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands, situated in the county of Washtenaw, bid off to the State for Taxes of 1876 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said county some time in September, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the time and place designated for the ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for taxes of 1876, or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this office, prior to the sale.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

s office, prior to the sale. RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

Annual Tax Sales.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., July 1, 1878.
So much of each of the following described tracts or arcels of lands, situated in the county of Washtenaw, elinquent for unpaid taxes, for the years mentioned elow, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest id converse. below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest, and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said county, on the first Monday of October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Ann Arbor, the county seat of said county, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

RALPH ELY, Auditor General.

CITY OF ANN ARBOR. INGALLS' ADDITION. present month.

Mrs. Helen McAndrew spoke very effectively at the meeting of the W. C. T. U., of Saline, last Sabbath evening.

Mr. Benjamin Follett, of Kansas City, Mo., was in town on Wednesday. He reports an immense wheat crop in Kansas.

M. Cutcheon left on Thursday

M. Cutcheon left on Thursday 1876. CITY OF YPSILANTI. Parcel of land bounded N by M. C. R. R., E by Parker, S by Congress st, W by H. Gage, 3.99 1.19 1.00 6.18 N. F. J. AND S. ADDITION. 9.71 2.91 1.00 13.62 VILLAGE OF CHELSEA.

6 ft. off S side of Lot 1, and 3 ft. off N side of Lot 2, Blk 2, 1.61 .48 1.00 3.09 VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER. W1/4 of Lots 12 and 13, Blk 38, .84 .25 1.00 2.09

1877. Town 2 South of Range 3 East. W % of SE 4, 22 80 SE 4 of SE 5, 22 40 SW 4 of SW 4, 23 40 NW 6 of NW 4, 26 40 14.72 1.47 8.57 .85 '4.91 .49 1.46 .14

Town 3 South of Range 3 East. Und.3% of NEfil4 2 170 16.76 1.67 1.00 19.43 of NW¼ of NW¼ of 15 20 1.60 .16 1.00 2.76 TOWN 4 SOUTH OF RANGE 3 EAST. E% of S% of NE% 1 20 4.71 .47 1.00 TOWN 3 SOUTH OF RANGE 4 EAST.

TOWN 2 SOUTH OF RANGE 5 EAST. 64-100 acres bounded as follows:
commencing at a point on Huron river at common

TOWN 4 SOUTH OF RANGE 6 EAST.

5% of 5% of
NE%, 27 80 9.46 .94 1.00 11.40
SW % of NE%, 35 49 7.32 .78 1.09 9.05
BE%, bounded N

of beginning, 25
50 acres off the
N pt of W½ of
NE¼, 26 50 11,06 1.10 1.00 13.16 5.88 58 1.00 7.46 of NE% of 2.29 .22 1.00 3.51 26 20 SE¼, 26 20 W¼ of W¼ of SW¼, 31 10 SE¼ of SW※, 32 40 CITY OF ANN ARBOR. 1.75 .17 1.00 2.92 limits, Land bounded E by Berry, S by Miller avenue, W by J. A. Freeman, N by Felch 14.05 1.40 1.00 16.45 J. A. Freeman, N by Felch street,
Land bounded N by Hagaris' land, E by Division
St., S by Fohey and Miss
Clark's land, and W by
Detroit street,
A piece of land bounded
W by Pitcher street, S by
Hickory street, N by Sherwood's land, and E by
West and Crawford's land,
A piece of land bounded
Easterly by S Ypsilanti
road, and S by Mr. White's
land, a three cornered piece
of land running West to a
point, 8.78 .87 1.00 10.65 of land running west suppoint,
A piece of land on S% of
N% of Sec. 21, between
Mill street and Travers'
brook, bounded Southwesterly and Northwesterly
by D. T. McCollum land,
Easterly by Mill street,
and Southerly by A. Stewart's land, .80 .08 1.00 1.88 T. 2. S. R. 6 E. A piece of land on SW14 of NE & Sec. 21, T. 2 S. R. 6 E, bounded Northerly and Southwesterly by 1. Dumis land, W by Mill St. Lots 14 and 15, Block 4, S. R. 1 E, Lots 7, 8, and 19, Block 5, S. R. 1 E, .17 1.00 2.95 .16 1.00 2.81 8.75 1.00 42.29 1.78 1.65 37.54

E, 8.08 .00 1.00 12.38 E% of Lot 8, Lot 6,

Lot 2, Bik 2, S of H. St.,
R 12 E,
Lot 10, Bik 7, S of H. St.,
R 12 E,
3.44 .34 1.90 4.78
d3 feet on Ann street by 57
feet deep, bounded N by
Quinn's, E by Clancy, S
by Ann street, W by Hoban's in Bik 2, N. R. 4 E,
Lots 13 and 14, Bik 3, N
R. 4 E,
Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and the
W 56 feet in length of Lots
7 and 8 in Bik 1, N R. 5 E,
excepting 100 feet long E
and W by 40 ft. wide N
and S in SW cor. of said
Bik,
168.05 16.80 1.00 12.35

EX of Lot 5,
Lot 6,
Lot 45,

WILL

Example 1.00 45,

WILL

Example 1.00 45,

WILL

Sylvania 1.00 79.40
Land 16 R. square
bounded N by St.
E by Bockman's
S by Wockinhuts
W by M. Street,
Piece of land
bounded N by St.
E by Bockman's
S by Wockinhuts
W by M. Street,
Dand 185.85

| Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and the | W 56 feet in length of Lots 2 | Tand 8 in Bik 1, N R. 5 E, excepting 100 feet long E and W by 40 ft. wide N and S in SW cor. of said Bik, Lots 1, 2, 7, and 8, Bik 2, N R. 5 E, W 210 ft. long of S 33 ft. wide of N\(\frac{1}{2}\) or Lot 2, Bik \(\frac{3}{2}\), N R. 5 E, Lot 7, Bib B, N R. 10 E, Block 2, N R. 13 E, except S by 8 rods sold to O'Mara and Clancy, Lots 2, 3, and 4, Bik 4, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 10, Bik 4, N R. 14 E, Lots 3 and 10, Bik 4, N R. 14 E, Lots 3 and 10, Bik 4, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, Bik 5, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, Bik 4, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, Bik 5, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, Bik 5, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, Bik 4, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, Bik 5, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, Bik 5, N R. 14 E, Lots 1, Bik 6, Lots 7 and 8, Bik 12, Lots 1, Bik 6, Lots 7 and 8, Bik 12, Lots 1, Bik 6, Lo

Town 2 South of Range 7 East.

TOWN 4 SOUTH OF RANGE 7 EAST.

TAXES.

35 80 12.33 1.23 1.00 14.56

2.64

60.64 6.06 56.64 5.66 11.48 1.14

1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

E% of Lot 6, Blk 3, SR.

.03 .76 .17 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.38 9.38 2.95

Lot 13, Blk 19,

ACRES.

of NE¼ of 14 20

WM. A. BENEDICT'S ADDITION. 4.09 .40 1.00 5.49 B. AND F. ADDITION. Lot 4, Block 10, 9.31 .93 1.00 11.24 BROWN AND FULLER'S ADDITION. BROWN AND BACH'S ADDITION. Lot 4 and N 1/2 of Lot 5, 9.79 .97 1.00 11.76 DAVID AND GUITARES' ADDITION. Lots 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, Block 2; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 8; Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Blk 6; Lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10, Block 7, 2.94 .29 1.00 4.23 EASTERN ADDITION. Lots 1 and 2, Block C, 16.82 1.68 1.00 19.50 INGALL'S ADDITION. INGALL'S ADDITION.

Lots 2 and 4, Blk 2, N R.

15 E,
Lot 0, Blk 2, N R. 15 E,
Lots 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and
16, Blk 2, N R. 15 E,

5.88

.58

Lot 7, 46 MAYNARD AND MORGAN'S ADDITION. .26 .02 1.00 1.28 ORMSBY AND PAGE'S ADDITION. ORMSBY AND PAGE
Lot 15 and E% of Lot 14,
except that part sold to E.
Walpole,
Lots 1, 3, and 5, Blk 5,
Lots 12 and 13, Blk 24, also
a piece of land bounded N
by Lot 12, Blk 24, Ormsby
and Page's Addition, W
by Division street. E and by Division street, E and 3 by E. Lawrence land, 33.61 3.86 1.00 37.97 PARTRIDGE'S ADDITION. Lot 15, Blk 4, 1.49 .14 1.00 SMITH'S ADDITION. Lots 81, 94, and 95, 6.89 .68 1.00 CITY OF YP
Parcel of land bounded E
by Adams street, S by Buffalo street, W by land of
Mrs. Van Cleve, N by land of
David York,
Parcel of land bounded N
by land of A. Pierce, E by
Adams street, S by land of
J. Bordine, W by land
of W. Mason, S by
land of J. Bordine, W by Ellis street,
W by Summit street,
Parcel of land bounded N
by Cross street, E by Huron river, S and W by land
of C. R. Pattison,
Parcel of land bounded N
by Cross street, E by land
of S. W. Pattison, S by
land of Ellen Pattison, W
by Huron street,
Parcel of land bounded N CITY OF YPSILANTI. 9.69 .98 1.00 11.65 3.87 .38 1.00 5.25 2.05 .20 1.00 3.25 2.15 .21 1.00 3.36 by Huron street, Parcel of land bounded N 19.16 1.91 1.00 22.07 Parcel of land bounded N by Forest avenue, E by an alley, S by an alley, W by land of F. Miller Est., Parcel of land bounded N by Forest Ave., E by Huron river, S by Woolen Mills Co. land, W by an alley. 12.31 1.23 1.00 14.54 19.84 1.93 1.00 22.27 alley, Parcel of land commencing at NE cor. of Forest Ave. at NE cor. of Forest Ave.
and Norris street, thence N
8 rods, E 10 rods, S 8 rods,
W 10 rods to beginning,
Parcel of land bounded N
by Congress street, E by
Johnson, S by Davis Add.,
W by land of L Schade,
Parcel of land bounded N
by Congress street, E by
nighway, S by land of Jackson, W by land of P. Davis
and Bowen,
Parcel of land bounded N
by land of I. Crane, E by
corporation line, S by land
of J. Davis, W by Davis 5.33 .53 1.00 6.86 5.94 .59 1.00 13.80 1.38 1.00 16.18 corporation line, S by land of J. Davis, W by Davis Add., Parcel of land commenc-ing 51 rods S of SW corner 9.88 .98 1.00 11.86 12 rods, S4 rods, W 12 rods, N 4 rods, Parcel of land bounded N by M. C. R. R., E by land of Parker, S by Congress street, W by land of H. 11.85 1.18 1.00 14.03

S R. 3 W, 5.33 .53 1.00 Lot 11, Blk 5, S R. 5 W, 1.41 .14 1.00 4.78 .47 1.00 FRAZER'S ADDITION. Lots 12 and 28. J. M. C. 2d Addition. Lot 1, Blk 4, .72 .07 Lot 1, Blk 4, Lots 6 to 13 inclusive, Blk 5, Lot 17, Blk 5, 2.39 .23 1.00 3.62 1.65 .16 1.00 2.81 The NW 26 feet wide of Lot 8, in Block 6, 14.73 1.47 1.00 17.20 Lot 6, Blk 3, Washtenaw House and part of Lot 3, Blk 7, fronting Broadway, 18.62 1.86 1.00 21.48 Lot 10, Block Lot 12, Block VILLAGE OF DEXTER. 6.96 .69 VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER. Lot 10, Block 3, 2 Lot 12, Block 33, 2 Und. ½, Blocks 43 and 44, 1 4.71 .47 1.00 6.18 W. CASE'S ALTERATION. Lot 10. 2 4.62 .46 1.00 Coon's Addition. Lots 5 and 6, Blk 1 4.08 .40 1.00 5.48 G. AND M. ADDITION. Lots 1 and 2, Blk 2.51 .25 1.00 3.76 2, Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, Blk 3, 1 2.51 .25 1.00 3.76 VILLAGE OF MILAN. EDWARDS' ADDITION. Lots No. 6 and 8, GAY'S ADDITION. 3,39 .33 1.00 VILLAGE OF SALINE. Lot bounded N by street, E by Sherman, S by Jewett, W by Mills, Lot bounded N by McKinon, E by Cramer, S by S mith, W by street. 1.30 .13 1.00 2.43
 14.21
 1.42
 1.00
 16.63

 10.66
 1.06
 1.00
 12.72
 BENNETT'S PLAT. 36 23 1.82 .18 1.00 36 25 6.26 .62 1.00 36 33 7.01 .70 1.00 36 25 .94 .09 1.00 36 25 2.19 .21 1.00 Lot 44, A. H. RISDON'S ADDITION. Lots 7 and 8, 3 2.72 .27 1.00 3.99 WM. S. MAYNARD'S PLAT OF SE1/4, T. 2 S. R. 6 E. NM. S. 34.4 8½ of N½ of Lot 19 5 15.88 1.58 1.00 18.46 Baldwin's Addition to the City of Ann Arbor, T. 2 S. R. 6 E. Lots 2 and 3, Blk 28 60 4.35 .43 1.00 5.78 PATTER'S ADDITION TO YPSILANTI CITY, T. 3 S. R. Lot No. 3, 1.67 .16 1.00 2.83 Washtenaw County Treasurer's Office,)
Ann Arbor, Mich., August 20, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of lands in Washtenaw County, advertised by the Auditor General as delinquent for taxes of 1877 (and previous years), will be held at the County Treasurer's office, in Ann Arbor city, the county seat of said county, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted), until the same shall have been disposed of according to law.

MATTHEW GENSLEY,
County Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-

E. C. 3d Addition.

FENN'S ADDITION.

2.39 .23 1.00

In the matter of the Estate of Sidney S. Derby,

In the matter of the Estate of Sidney S. Derby, deceased,
Notice is herby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the minth day of March, A. D. 1878, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Sidney S. Derby, in the city of Ypsilanti, in the said County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Monday the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the foremoon of that day (subject to all encumberances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower of the widow of said deceased therein,) the following described Real Estate to-wit:

Lot number sixty-four (64) in Cross and Bagley's addition to the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan, situated on the West side of Summit Street in said City.

Dated Sept. 4, 1878. GEO. W. LEE, 756-762.

CHANCEPLY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. IN CHANCERY. Samuel Robbins, Complainant, vs. Phillip C. Edwards, Sarles C. Edwards, Carrie Edwards, George Edwards, Elizabeth Edwards, Harvey Edwards, Augeline Edwards, Moses C. Edwards, Mary Edwards, and Jane Edwards, Defendants.

ORIGINAL PLAT.

5.13 .51 1.00 6.64 22.55 2.25 1.00 25.90 EARTHOLOMEW'S ADDITION.

and 97, 3.88 .38 1.00 5.24 Cross and Bagley's Addition.

6.15 .61 1.00 5.24 Cross and Bagley's Addition.

6.15 .61 1.00 5.24 In pursuance and by virtue of a decree made entered in the above entitled cause, on the eightes day of June, A. D. 1878, the undersigned, one of Circuit Court Commissioners in and for said Con of Wrashtenaw, will sell at public vendue, to the hi est bidder, at the south door of the County Cler office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county (See Deing the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on Theseday the twenty-ning for said county), on Theseday the twenty-ning for said county). Is 1878, at ten o'clock in the foreshoon of that day, those certain pieces or parce of the being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county), on Theseday the twenty-ning foreshoon of that day, those certain pieces or parce of the being the place of holding, the Circuit Court for said county), on Theseday the twenty-ning foreshoon of that day, those certain pieces or parce of the being the place of holding, the Circuit Court for said county), on Theseday the twenty-ning foreshoon of that day, those certain pieces or parce of the being the place of holding, the Circuit Court for said county), on Theseday the twenty-ning foreshoon of that day, those certain pieces or parce of the being the place of holding, the Circuit Court for said county).

Lot 19, Blk 6, S of H. St.,

R. 6 E,

Lot 3 and 4, Blk 1, S of H.

St., R. 7 E,

W/2 of Lot 2, Blk 2, S. R.

7 E,

Lot 3, Blk 2, S. R.

10.57

Lot 3, Blk 5, S R.

10.57

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 2, S. R.

10.57

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 2, S. R.

10.57

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 2, S. R.

10.57

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 3, S R.

10.57

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 3, S R.

10.57

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 3, S R.

10.57

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 3, S R.

10.57

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 3, S R.

10.57

Lot 2, and 3, Blk 6, S

R. 7 E,

Lot 3, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 3, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 10.50

Lot 2, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 2, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 3, Blk 7, S

R. 8 E,

Lot 3, Blk 7, S

R. 8 E,

Lot 3, Blk 7, S

R. 8 E,

Lot 4, D, D, Blk 5, S R. 9

Lot 4, D, D, Blk 5, S R. 9

Lot 4, D, D, Blk 5, S R. 9

Lot 4, D, D, Blk 5, S R. 9

Lot 4, D, D, Blk 5, S R. 9

Lot 5, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 10.50

R. 8 E,

Lot 10.50

Lot 20.51

R. 8 E,

Lot 2, D, Blk 5, S R. 8 E,

Lot 3, Blk 7, S

R. 8 E,

Lot 3, Blk 7, S

R. 8 E,

Lot 9, Blk 5, S R. 9

Lot 9, Blk 5,

More and Ballentine's Addition.

Lot 4, 5, and B, 6, and B, 6

A true copy.

A true copy.

Judge of Probate.

WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 754-757 CHANCERY SALE.

3.09 .20 1.00 4.39 13.55 1.26 1.00 15.90 4.10 .41 1.99 5.51

VILLAGE OF CHEISEA,

E. C. 2nd Appirion.